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YEAR BOOK

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YEAR BOOK
FOR 1915

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Year Book

of the

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DECEMBER 14, 1910.

GENTLEMEN: I hav transferd to you as Trustees of the Carnegie Peace Fund, Ten Million Dollars of Five Per Cent. First Mortgage Bonds, the revenue of which is to be administerd by you to hasten the abolition of international war, the foulest blot upon our civilization. Altho we no longer eat our fellowmen nor torture prisoners, nor sack cities killing their inhabitants, we still kill each other in war like barbarians. Only wild beasts are excusable for doing that in this, the Twentieth Century of the Christian era, for the crime of war is inherent, since it decides not in favor of the right, but always of the strong. The nation is criminal which refuses arbitration and drives its adversary to a tribunal which knows nothing of righteous judgment.

I believ that the shortest and easiest path to peace lies in adopting President Taft's platform, who said in his address before the Peace and Arbitration Society, New York, March 22d, 1910:

"I hav noticed exceptions in our arbitration treaties, as to reference of questions of national honor to courts of arbitration. Personally I do not see any more reason why matters of national honor should not be referd to a court of arbitration than matters of property or of national proprietorship. I know that is going farther than most men are willing to go, but I do not see why questions of honor may not be submitted to a tribunal composed of men of honor who understand questions of national honor, to abide by their decision, as well as any other questions of difference arising between nations."

I venture to quote from my address as President of the Peace Congress in New York, 1907:

"Honor is the most dishonord word in our language. No man ever touched another man's honor; no nation ever dishonord another nation; all honor's wounds are self-inflicted."

At the opening of the International Bureau of American Republics at Washington, April 26, 1910, President Taft said:

"We twenty-one republics can not afford to hav any two or any three of us quarrel. We must stop this, and Mr. Carnegie and I will not be satisfied until all nineteen of us can intervene by proper mesures to suppress a quarrel between any other two."

I hope the Trustees will begin by pressing forward upon this line, testing it thoroly and douting not.

The judge who presides over a cause in which he is interested dies in infamy if discoverd. The citizen who constitutes himself a judge in his own cause as against his fellow-citizen, and presumes to attack him, is a law-breaker and as such disgraced. So should a nation be held as disgraced which insists upon sitting in judgment in its own cause in case of an international dispute.

I call your attention to the following resolution introduced by the Committee of Foreign Relations in the first Session, Fiftieth Congress, June 14, 1888:

"Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), that the President be, and is hereby, requested to invite, from time to time, as fit occasions may arise, negotiations with any government with which the United States has or may have diplomatic relations, to the end that any differences or disputes arising between the two governments which can not be adjusted by diplomatic agency may be referred to arbitration and be peaceably adjusted by such means (resolution not reached on calendar during session, but reintroduced and passed: Senate, February 14, 1890. Passed, House, April 3, 1890)."

This resolution was presented to the British Parliament, which adopted a resolution, approving the action of the Congress of the United States and expressing the hope that Her Majesty's Government would lend their ready cooperation to the Government of the United States for the accomplishment of the object in view (Resolution of the House of Commons, July 16, 1893, For. Rel., 1893, 346, 352).

Here we find an expression of the spirit which resulted in the first international Hague Conference of 1899; the second Hague Conference of 1907; eighty treaties of obligatory arbitration between the great nations of the world, our own country being a party to twenty-three of them.

It was my privilege to introduce to President Cleveland in 1887 a Committee of Members of Parliament of Britain, hedded by Sir William Randal Cremer, in response to the action of Congress, proposing a treaty agreeing to settle all disputes that mite arise between America and Great Britain by arbitration. Such a treaty was concluded between Lord Pauncefote and Secretary Olney in 1897. It faild of approval by the necessary two-thirds majority of the Senate by only three votes.

There is reason to believ that the British Government has been desirous of having that treaty ratified by our Government or redy to agree to another of similar character, so that President Taft's policy seems within easy reach of

success. If the English-speaking race adopts such a treaty we shall not hav to wait long for other nations to join, and it will be noticed that the resolution of Congress in 1890 embraces "any government with which the United States has or may hav diplomatic relations."

If the independence and rights of nations to their respectiv internal policies were first formally recognized in such treaties, no dispute concerning these elements of sovereignty could arise.

In order to giv effect to this gift, it will be suitable that the Trustees herein named shall form a corporation with lawful powers appropriate to the accomplishment of the purposes herein exprest and I authorize the conveyance of the fund to such a corporation.

The Trustees hav power to sell, invest, or re-invest all funds, either in the United States or in other countries, subject as respects investments in the United States to no more restriction than is imposed upon savings banks or insurance companies in the State of New York.

No personal liability will attach to Trustees for their action or nonaction as Trustees. They may act as a Board. They hav power to fill vacancies or to add to their number and to employ all officials and to fix their compensation whether members of the Board or not. Trustees shall be reimburst all expenses incurd in connection with their duties as Trustees, including traveling expenses attending meetings, including expenses of wife or dauter to each annual meeting. A majority of the Trustees may act for the whole. The President shall be granted such honoraria as the Trustees think proper and as he can be prevaild upon to accept.

Lines of future action can not be wisely laid down. Many may hav to be tried, and having full confidence in my Trustees I leav to them the widest discretion as to the mesures and policy they shall from time to time adopt, only premising that the one end they shall keep unceasingly in view until it is attaind, is the speedy abolition of international war between so-cald civilized nations.

When civilized nations enter into such treaties as named, and war is discarded as disgraceful to civilized men, as personal war (duelling) and man selling and buying (slavery) hav been discarded within the wide boundaries of our English-speaking race, the Trustees will pleas then consider what is the next most degrading remaining evil or evils whose banishment—or what new elevating element or elements if introduced or fosterd, or both combined—would most advance the progress, elevation and happiness of man, and so on from century to century without end, my Trustees of each age shall determin how they can best aid man in his upward march to higher and higher stages of development unceasingly; for now we know that man was created, not with an instinct for his own degradation, but imbued with the desire and the power for improvement to which, perchance, there may be no limit short of perfection even here in this life upon erth.

Let my Trustees therefore ask themselvs from time to time, from age to age, how they can best help man in his glorious ascent onward and upward and to this end devote this fund.

Thanking you for your cordial acceptance of this trust and your harty approval of its object, I am

Very gratefully yours,

ANDREW CARNEGIE.

Witness:

LOUISE WHITFIELD CARNEGIE.

MARGARET CARNEGIE.

Resolved, That the Trust Fund, for the promotion of peace, specified in the instrument subscribed to and delivered this day by Mr. Andrew Carnegie, be and it is hereby accepted for the purposes prescribed by the donor.

Resolved, That in undertaking to hold and use, in trust, this munificent gift for the benefit of mankind, the Trustees are moved by a deep sense of the sincere and noble spirit of humanity which inspires the donor of the Fund. They feel that all thoughtful men and women should be grateful to him, and should be glad to aid, so far as lies within their power, towards the accomplishment of the much-to-be-desired end upon which he has fixed his hopes, and to which he desires to contribute. They are not unmindful of the delicacy and difficulty involved in dealing with so great a sum, for such a purpose, wisely and not mischievously, and in ways which shall be practical and effective. They accept the Trust in the belief that, although, doubtless, many mistakes may be made, great and permanent good can be accomplished.

PROPOSED CHARTER APPROVED IN THE BY-LAWS OF THE ASSOCIATION[1]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following persons, namely, Robert S. Brookings, Thomas Burke, Nicholas Murray Butler, John L. Cadwalader, Joseph H. Choate, Cleveland H. Dodge, Charles W. Eliot, Robert A. Franks, Arthur William Foster, John W. Foster, Austen G. Fox, William M. Howard, Samuel Mather, Andrew J. Montague, George W. Perkins, Henry S. Pritchett, Elihu Root, Jacob G. Schmidlapp, James Brown Scott, James L. Slayden, Albert K. Smiley, Oscar S. Straus, Charles L. Taylor, Charlemagne Tower, Andrew D. White, John Sharp Williams, Robert S. Woodward, Luke E. Wright, their associates and successors, duly chosen, are hereby incorporated and declared to be a body corporate of the District of Columbia by the name of the "Carnegie Endowment for International Peace," and by such name shall be known and have perpetual succession, with the powers, limitations, and restrictions herein contained.

SEC. 2. That the objects of the corporation shall be to advance the cause of peace among nations, to hasten the abolition of international war, and to encourage and promote a peaceful settlement of international differences, and, in particular—

(a) To promote a thorough and scientific investigation and study of the causes of war and of the practical methods to prevent and avoid it.

(b) To aid in the development of international law, and a general agreement on the rules thereof, and the acceptance of the same among nations.

(c) To diffuse information, and to educate public opinion regarding the causes, nature, and effects of war, and means for its prevention and avoidance.

(d) To establish a better understanding of international rights and duties and a more perfect sense of international justice among the inhabitants of civilized countries.

(e) To cultivate friendly feelings between the inhabitants of different countries, and to increase the knowledge and understanding of each other by the several nations.

(f) To promote a general acceptance of peaceable methods in the settlement of international disputes.

(g) To maintain, promote, and assist such establishments, organizations, associations, and agencies as shall be deemed necessary or useful in the accomplishment of the purposes of the corporation, or any of them.

(h) To take and hold such property, real or personal, and to invest and keep invested and receive and apply the income of such funds, and to construct

[1]H. R. 32084, Sixty-first Congress.

and maintain such buildings or establishments, as shall be deemed necessary to prosecute and develop the purposes of the corporation, or any of them.

(i) To do and perform all lawful acts or things necessary or proper in the judgment of the trustees to promote the objects of the corporation.

With full power, however, to the trustees hereinafter named, and their successors, from time to time, to modify the conditions and regulations under which the work shall be carried on, and the particular purposes to which the income shall be applied, so as to secure the application of the funds in the manner best adapted to the conditions of the time: *Provided,* That the purposes of the corporation shall at all times be among the foregoing or kindred thereto.

SEC. 3. That the management and direction of the affairs of the corporation and the control and disposition of its property and funds shall be vested in a board of trustees, twenty-eight in number, to be composed of the following individuals: Robert S. Brookings, Thomas Burke, Nicholas Murray Butler, John L. Cadwalader, Joseph H. Choate, Cleveland H. Dodge, Charles W. Eliot, Robert A. Franks, Arthur William Foster, John W. Foster, Austen G. Fox, William M. Howard, Samuel Mather, Andrew J. Montague, George W. Perkins, Henry S. Pritchett, Elihu Root, Jacob G. Schmidlapp, James Brown Scott, James L. Slayden, Albert K. Smiley, Oscar S. Straus, Charles L. Taylor, Charlemagne Tower, Andrew D. White, John Sharp Williams, Robert S. Woodward, Luke E. Wright, who shall constitute the first board of trustees. Vacancies caused by death, resignation, or otherwise shall be filled by the remaining trustees in such manner as shall be prescribed from time to time by the by-laws of the corporation. The persons so elected shall thereupon become trustees and also members of the corporation.

SEC. 4. That the principal office of the corporation shall be located in the District of Columbia, but offices may be maintained and meetings of the trustees and committees thereof may be held elsewhere, as provided by the by-laws of the corporation.

SEC. 5. That the board of trustees shall be entitled to take, hold, and administer any securities, funds, or property which may at any time be given, devised, or bequeathed to them or to the corporation for the purposes of the trust; with full power from time to time to adopt a common seal, to appoint such officers and agents, whether members of the board of trustees or otherwise, as may be deemed necessary for carrying on the business of the corporation, at such salaries or remuneration as the trustees may deem proper; with full power to adopt by-laws and such rules or regulations as shall be deemed necessary to secure the safe and convenient transaction of the business of the corporation; and full power and discretion to invest any principal and deal with and expend the income of the corporation in such manner as in the judgment of the trustees will best promote the objects hereinbefore set forth;

and, in general, to have and use all the powers and authority necessary and proper to promote such objects and carry out the purposes of the corporation. The trustees shall have power to hold as investments any securities given, assigned, or transferred to them or to the corporation by any person, persons, or corporation, and to retain such investments, and to invest any sums or amounts from time to time in such securities and in such form and manner as may be permitted to trustees or to charitable or literary corporations for investment according to the laws of the States of New York, Pennsylvania, or Massachusetts, or any of them, or in such securities as may be authorized for investment by any deed of trust, or by any act or deed of gift or last will and testament.

SEC. 6. That all personal property and funds of the corporation held, or used, for the purposes thereof, pursuant to the provisions of this Act, whether of principal or income, shall, so long as the same shall be so used, be exempt from taxation by the United States or any Territory or District thereof: *Provided,* That such exemption shall not apply to any property, principal or income, which shall not be held or used for the purposes of the corporation.

SEC. 7. That the services of the trustees, when acting as such, shall be gratuitous, but the corporation may provide for the reasonable expenses incurred by the trustees in attending meetings or otherwise in the performance of their duties.

SEC. 8. That Congress may from time to time alter, repeal, or modify this Act of incorporation, but no contract or individual right made or acquired shall thereby be divested or impaired.

BY-LAWS OF THE ASSOCIATION

ADOPTED MARCH 9, 1911

ARTICLE I

THE TRUSTEES

SECTION 1. Pending the incorporation of the trustees, the business of the Trust shall be conducted by the trustees as an unincorporated association, and shall be managed and controlled by the board of trustees, which shall consist of twenty-eight members, who shall hold office continuously and not for a stated term.

The name of the association shall be "Carnegie Endowment for International Peace."

SECTION 2. Vacancies in the board of trustees shall be filled by the trustees, by ballot, by a vote of two-thirds of the trustees present at a meeting. No person shall be elected, however, who shall not have been nominated, in writing, by some member of the board of trustees twenty days before an annual or special meeting. A list of the persons so nominated, with the names of the proposers, shall be mailed to each member of the board of trustees twenty days before a meeting, and no other nomination shall be considered except by the unanimous consent of the trustees present.

SECTION 3. In case any trustee shall fail to attend three successive annual meetings of the board, he shall thereupon cease to be a trustee.

SECTION 4. No trustee shall receive any compensation for his services as such.

ARTICLE II

MEETINGS

SECTION 1. The principal office of the association shall be in the City of Washington, in the District of Columbia. The annual meeting of the board of trustees shall be held on the second Thursday of December in each year.[1]

SECTION 2. Special meetings of the board may be called by the executive committee at such place as the committee shall determine, by notice served personally upon or mailed to the usual address of each trustee, twenty days prior to the meeting, as the names and addresses of such trustees appear upon the books of the association.[2]

[1]See Amendment I, page 14.
[2]See Amendment II, page 14.

SECTION 3. Special meetings shall be called by the president in the same manner upon the written request of seven members of the board.

SECTION 4. A majority of the trustees shall constitute a quorum.

SECTION 5. The order of business at the annual meeting of the board of trustees shall be as follows:

1. Calling the roll.
2. Reading of the notice of the meeting.
3. Reading of the minutes of the last annual or special meeting.
4. Reports of officers.
5. Reports of committees.
6. Election of officers and trustees.
7. Miscellaneous business.

ARTICLE III

OFFICERS

SECTION 1. The officers of the association shall be a president and a vice-president, who shall be elected from the members of the board by ballot annually. There shall also be a secretary elected from the members of the board, who shall serve during the pleasure of the board, and a treasurer, who may or may not be a member of the board, who shall be elected by the board and serve during the pleasure of the board.

ARTICLE IV

THE PRESIDENT

SECTION 1. The president shall be the presiding officer of the association and chairman, *ex officio,* of the executive committee. He shall preside at all meetings of the board or the executive committee, and exercise the usual duties of a presiding officer. He shall have general supervision of all matters of administration and of all the affairs of the association.

SECTION 2. In the absence or disability of the president, his duties shall be performed by the vice-president.

ARTICLE V

THE SECRETARY

SECTION 1. The secretary shall be the chief administrative officer of the association and, subject to the authority of the board and the executive committee, shall have immediate charge of the administration of its affairs and of the work undertaken by it or with its funds. He shall devote his entire time to the work of the association. He shall prepare and submit to the board of trus-

tees and to the executive committee plans, suggestions and recommendations for the work of the association, shall carry on its correspondence, and generally supervise the work of the association. He shall sign and execute all instruments in the name of the association when authorized to do so by the board of trustees or by the executive committee or the finance committee. He shall countersign all cheques, orders, bills or drafts for the payment of money, and shall perform the usual duties of a secretary and such other duties as may be assigned to him by the board or the executive committee.

SECTION 2. He shall be the legal custodian of all property of the association whose custody is not otherwise provided for. He shall submit to the board of trustees, at least thirty days before its annual meeting, a written report of the operations and business of the association for the preceding fiscal year, with such recommendations as he shall approve.

SECTION 3. He shall act, *ex officio,* as secretary of the board of trustees and of the executive committee, and shall have custody of the seal and affix the same when directed so to do by the board, the executive committee or the finance committee.

SECTION 4. An assistant secretary may be appointed by the executive committee to perform the duties or exercise the powers of the secretary, or some part thereof.

ARTICLE VI

THE TREASURER

SECTION 1. The treasurer shall have the care and custody of all funds and property of the association as distinguished from the permanent invested funds and securities, and shall deposit the same in such bank, trust company or depository as the board of trustees or the executive committee shall designate, and shall, subject to the direction of the board or the executive committee, disburse and dispose of the same, and shall perform the usual duties incident to the office of treasurer. He shall report to each meeting of the executive committee. He shall keep proper books of account of all moneys or disposition of property received and paid out on account of the association, and shall exhibit the same when required by the executive committee, the finance committee or any officer of the association. He shall submit a report of the accounts and financial condition of the association, and of all moneys received or expended by him, at each annual meeting of the association. He may be required to give a bond for the faithful discharge of his duties, in such sum as the executive committee may require.

SECTION 2. An assistant treasurer may be appointed by the executive committee to perform the duties and exercise the powers, or some part thereof, of the treasurer. Such assistant treasurer may be either an individual or a corporation, who may in like manner be required to furnish a bond.

ARTICLE VII

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

SECTION 1. There shall be an executive committee, consisting of the president, the secretary, and five other trustees elected by the board by ballot for a term of three years who shall be eligible for reëlection. The members first elected shall determine their respective terms by lot, two to serve three years, two to serve two years and one a single year. A member elected to fill a vacancy shall serve for the remainder of the term.

SECTION 2. The executive committee shall, subject to the authority of the board, and when the board is not in session, exercise all the powers of the board in the management, direction and supervision of the business and the conduct of the affairs of the association. It may appoint advisory committees, or agents, with such powers and duties as it shall approve, and shall fix salaries of officers, agents and employees.

SECTION 3. The executive committee shall direct the manner in which the books and accounts of the association shall be kept, and shall cause to be examined from time to time the accounts and vouchers of the treasurer for moneys received and paid out by him. Such committee shall submit a written report to the board at each meeting of the board, and shall submit an annual report to the annual meeting of the board.

SECTION 4. Whenever any vacancy shall occur in the executive committee or in the office of secretary or treasurer, or in any other office of the association by death, resignation or otherwise, the vacancy shall be filled by appointment by the executive committee until the next annual meeting of the board of trustees.

SECTION 5. A majority of the executive committee shall constitute a quorum.

ARTICLE VIII

FINANCE COMMITTEE

SECTION 1. The finance committee shall consist of three trustees to be elected by the trustees by ballot annually.

SECTION 2. The finance committee shall have custody of the permanent invested funds and securities of the association and general charge of its investments, and shall care for, invest and dispose of the same subject to the directions of the board of trustees and of the executive committee. It shall consider and recommend to the board from time to time such measures as in its opinion will promote the financial interests of the association, and shall make a report at each annual meeting of the board.

Pending incorporation the title to the permanent invested funds and securities of the association, as well as the custody thereof, shall be vested in the finance committee in trust for the association.

ARTICLE IX

TERMS OF OFFICE

The terms of office of all officers and of all members of committees shall continue until their successors in each case are appointed.

ARTICLE X

FINANCIAL ADMINISTRATION

SECTION 1. The fiscal year of the association shall commence on the first day of July in each year.

SECTION 2. The executive committee, at least one month prior to the annual meeting in each year, shall cause the accounts of the association to be audited by a skilled accountant, to be appointed by the president, and shall submit to the annual meeting of the board of trustees a full statement of the finances and work of the association, and shall mail to each member of the board of trustees a detailed estimate of expenses and requirements for appropriation for the ensuing fiscal year, thirty days before the annual meeting.

SECTION 3. The board of trustees at the annual meeting in each year shall make general appropriations for the ensuing fiscal year, and may make special appropriations from time to time.

SECTION 4. The securities of the association and other evidences of property shall be deposited under such safeguards as the trustees or the executive committee shall designate; and the moneys of the association shall be deposited in such banks or depositories as may from time to time be designated by the executive committee.

ARTICLE XI

These by-laws may be amended at any annual or special meeting of the board of trustees by a majority vote of the members present, provided written notice of the proposed amendment shall be personally served upon, or mailed to the usual address of, each member of the board at least twenty days prior to such meeting.

ARTICLE XII

The executive committee is hereby empowered to accept, on behalf of the association, a charter of the tenor and form reported by the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives to the House on the third day of February, 1911 (H. R. 32084, "To incorporate the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace"), and laid before the trustees of this association on the ninth day of March, 1911, with such alterations and amendments thereto as may be imposed by Congress and are not, in the judgment of the executive committee, inconsistent with the effective prosecution of the purposes of the association.

Upon the granting of such charter the property and business of the association shall be transferred to the corporation so formed and a meeting of the trustees shall be called for the purpose of regulating and directing the further conduct of the business by the corporation.

AMENDMENT I

(Adopted December 12, 1912)

Resolved, That Article 2, Section 1, of the By-Laws of the Association be, and it is hereby, amended, by striking out the words "second Thursday of December," and inserting in lieu thereof the words "third Friday of April."

AMENDMENT II

(Adopted April 18, 1913)

Resolved, That the following sentence be added to Section 2, Article 2, of the By-Laws:

> "A special meeting of the Board on the second Friday of November in each year shall be called and held in accordance with the provisions of this section, for the transaction of such business as the Board shall determine upon, including any special appropriations that may be found necessary."

Report of the Executive Committee to the Board of Trustees

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

To the Board of Trustees of the
Carnegie Endowment for International Peace:

In compliance with Article VII, Section 3, of the By-Laws, the Executive Committee submits its annual report for the preceding year.

The financial statement for the year, the Secretary's report of the operations and business of the Association for the preceding fiscal year, accompanied by reports from the Directors of the Divisions of Intercourse and Education, Economics and History, and International Law, and a detailed estimate of requirements for appropriation for the ensuing fiscal year[1] recommended by the Executive Committee, have been mailed to each member of the Board.

The Committee, in compliance with Article X, Section 2, of the By-Laws, has caused the accounts of the Association to be audited by a skilled accountant, whose report will be laid before the Board.[2]

The Board will be called upon at its present meeting to elect a Trustee to fill the existing vacancy in its membership. The names of the candidates who have been duly nominated have been communicated to each member of the Board by the Secretary, in accordance with the By-Laws.

The Board will also be called upon at its present meeting to fill a vacancy in the Executive Committee, arising because of the expiration of the term of Mr. Charlemagne Tower, and to elect in regular course the President, Vice-President and Finance Committee.

Since the last annual meeting of the Board on April 17, 1914, the Committee has held meetings on the following dates: April 17, May 28, September 25, and November 20, 1914, and January 9, February 20, and March 27, 1915. The minutes of all of these meetings, showing in detail the action and resolutions of the Committee, have been sent regularly to each member of the Board by the Secretary. He has likewise sent regularly to each member of the Board the reports of the Treasurer, made and submitted to each meeting of the Executive Committee pursuant to Article VI, Section 1, of the By-Laws.

At its meetings on April 17 and May 28, 1914, the Committee made allotments to provide for carrying on the work included in the estimates of the Committee and appropriations of the Board for the period July 1, 1914, to June 30, 1915; but this period had run but a month when the outbreak of the European war made a radical change in the conditions under which it had been expected

[1] Printed herein, page 173.
[2] Printed herein, page 169.

the work would be prosecuted, and it was evident that some of the plans would have to be changed and others suspended. The Committee therefore arranged to devote the first meeting of the Trustees after the outbreak of the war to a general discussion of the new conditions arising out of the war as they affect the work of the Endowment, and this meeting was held, in accordance with the By-Laws, on November 13, 1914.

It was the consensus of opinion of the Trustees at that time that there was nothing that the Endowment could say or do which would better the situation in Europe. It also seemed to be the unanimous opinion of the Trustees that it would be unwise for the Endowment to attempt to take any action until the end of the war, when its assistance might be welcomed. It was therefore considered inadvisable to attempt to carry on the activities in Europe planned before the war started which could not be continued without danger of impairing the future usefulness of the Endowment. As to the work not subject to such a risk, it was the sense of the Trustees that it should proceed as originally planned. The actions of the Executive Committee subsequently have been guided by those principles.

Among the many requests and suggestions growing out of the war which have come to the Committee, some proposed that the Endowment undertake on the spot inquiries as to certain phases of the conduct of hostilities or take part in or assist propaganda which it was thought might exercise some influence in hastening the conclusion of peace. Action of this kind would probably not be consistent with the decision of the Trustees to limit until the war is over the Endowment's efforts so far as Europe is concerned. The Committee has, nevertheless, considered each proposal on its merits, but none which held out a practicable hope of producing any appreciable effect upon the situation has been brought to its attention. In order, however, that the friends of peace should not misunderstand this inability to take hopeful action in the face of the terrible calamity which they are now witnessing, the Committee considered it expedient that some public statement of the Endowment's attitude be issued. Such a statement was accordingly drafted, approved by the Committee, and submitted to each Trustee for his signature. Twenty-five members of the Board signed the statement, and it was issued over their signatures on February 16, 1915, as follows:

The undersigned have been associated for some years in the execution of a trust to promote international peace and our duties have involved a continual survey of the efforts to that end throughout the world.

We wish to say to all friends of peace that the dreadful war now raging affords no just cause for discouragement, no discredit to past efforts, and no reason to doubt that still greater efforts in the future may be effective and useful.

The war itself is teaching the gospel of peace through a lesson so shocking and so terrible that the most indifferent can not fail to attend and understand it.

Not only have the destruction of life, the devastation and the suffering in the warring countries passed all experience, but the cessation of production, the closing of markets, the

blocking of trade routes, the interruption of exchanges, have affected industry and caused ruin and poverty in all the peaceful countries of the world.

The universal interdependence of nations has been demonstrated and the truth forced upon every mind that the peace of all nations is the vital concern of every nation.

To cast our weak protest now among the tremendous forces that are urging on the great conflict would be futile; but the end of this war will come before long and then the great question will stand for answer:

Shall the lesson be forgotten; the sacrifice lost?

That question the belligerent nations only will have the power to answer; but every one in the world will be entitled to be heard upon it, for it will be a question of civilization, the most momentous of our era.

It seems incredible that after this the stricken people will set their feet in the same old paths of policy and suspicion which must lead them again to the same result.

Finding expression through a great multitude of voices everywhere the general public opinion of mankind should influence the minds of the negotiators who settle the terms of peace and inspire them to a new departure in the establishment of justice as the rule of international relations.

While we must not be overconfident of our individual qualifications to point out the detailed methods through which the result may be accomplished, we may still advocate measures which seem practicable and appropriate to the purpose.

We can see that definite rules of national conduct should be agreed upon; that a court of competent jurisdiction should be established to judge of national conformity to those rules; and that new sanctions should be provided to compel respect for the judgments rendered.

Above all the motive and spirit of the new institutions should be clearly and fully, not the promotion of ambition or the extension of power, but the safeguarding of human rights and the perfection of individual liberty.

Toward this high end the courage and hope and conviction of the humblest citizen of the most distant land may contribute.

Joseph H. Choate
Andrew D. White
John W. Foster
Elihu Root
Luke E. Wright
Charlemagne Tower
Robert S. Woodward
Austen G. Fox
Jacob G. Schmidlapp
Thomas Burke
Robert S. Brookings
Oscar S. Straus
Samuel Mather
James L. Slayden
John Sharp Williams
Charles L. Taylor
Henry S. Pritchett
William M. Howard
Cleveland H. Dodge
Robert A. Franks
George W. Perkins
Nicholas Murray Butler
Andrew J. Montague
Arthur William Foster
James Brown Scott

The reports of the Secretary and of the Directors of the three Divisions contain a full account of the matters which have come before the Committee and its action upon them. They show the work which has been suspended or abandoned because of the war, the status of the work previously authorized by the Board which is being prosecuted as originally planned, the character and purpose

of the work undertaken with the approval of the Committee in lieu of that which it has been impracticable to continue, and such recommendations for future work as it is possible to make at this time. In judging the work heretofore undertaken and the immediate effect of the war upon it the Trustees should bear in mind that they are engaged upon a process designed to change the standard of conduct of mankind from the standard which has been bred into it through centuries of development, in the earlier part of which war was a necessity. This process is necessarily gradual, for tendencies developed during immense periods of time can not be changed within a few years; it is not a matter of reasoning, but of instinctive reaction, which can be produced only by persistent effort, running through generation after generation and century after century.

The following observations will give a general idea of the situation as it exists in each of the divisions of the Endowment's labors:

Secretary's Office and General Administration

The work of general administration by the Secretary's office has undergone no material change in volume nor variation in character during the preceding year from that shown in previous reports, and the estimates for this office for the coming year do not include any new items calling for particular mention by the Committee. The administrative personnel and office equipment necessary to conduct the Endowment's business properly and efficiently seem to have reached approximately a fixed standard, and the sum asked for the next year varies from that appropriated last year by only a small decrease.

Division of Intercourse and Education

The different branches into which the work of this Division is divided have been variously affected by the war. The diffusion of useful information, especially regarding American opinion on the war, is being carried on in the neutral countries and in the belligerent countries so far as the censorship permits. The education of public opinion regarding the causes, nature and effects of war can not for obvious reasons be formally continued in the belligerent countries, but there has been no interruption of this work in the neutral countries. In the United States everything of a trustworthy nature relating to the war, its causes and effects, is gratefully received and read widely and with eagerness, and the Division has with the approval of the Committee devoted most of its attention to work of this kind in the United States. The official documents relating to the war issued by the belligerent governments have been reprinted in pamphlet form and widely distributed through the medium of the American Association for International Conciliation. A series of interviews with men of prominence for publication in the large newspapers of the country has been arranged, and a number of prominent persons have been engaged to deliver lectures before

audiences drawn from educational and commercial bodies. In addition, clubs for the study of international polity are being organized in the leading colleges and universities to stimulate interest in international affairs.

The second kind of work to which this Division is devoted is the cultivation of friendly feelings between the inhabitants of different countries, and this has also necessarily been limited in the countries where the people are being more and more embittered by every report from the battlefields. All that can be done under these circumstances is to emphasize as far as possible the absence of personal animosities which occasionally become manifest and, by bringing to light individual instances of friendship and kindness, to allay in a small degree the resentment engendered by accounts, real or exaggerated, from the scenes of hostilities. The work under this heading is carried on mainly by societies of international conciliation and the Acting Director's report of the increased activities of these societies in the United States and Latin America shows that there is an ample field for their work outside of the war zone.

The last duty devolving upon this Division is that of maintaining relations with and assisting peace societies, and funds were placed at its disposal last year by the Board to enable it to offer support to such organizations in both America and Europe. It was obviously impossible, however, to continue an active propaganda from outside sources in favor of peace within the European nations after they had decided to go to war. Such a propaganda was not only doomed to failure, but would, in all probability, seriously impair the future usefulness of the organizations engaged in it. The Committee, therefore, at its first meeting after the summer recess, September 25, 1914, directed, upon the report and recommendation of the Acting Director, the discontinuance of all work of propaganda carried on in Europe through the Bureau of the Division at Paris. The same amount of money appropriated for this work last year is included in the present estimates as a general propaganda fund, to be used for the same purposes or for other work to be substituted for them as may seem expedient to the Executive Committee in view of the actual conditions as they develop during the year.

No such reasons exist for curtailing the work of the peace societies in the United States, and the Committee has accordingly made provision for maintaining them through the parent organization, the American Peace Society, to the same extent as was provided last year.

It is proper here to refer to the resolution adopted by the Board at its last annual meeting which provided that for the year 1915–16 peace organizations should not receive from the funds of the Endowment more than three dollars for each dollar raised from other sources during the previous year. The absence of specific recommendations in the present estimates for the support of such organizations in Europe has made it unnecessary to apply this rule to them, and the Committee deems the coming year inopportune to begin the application of the rule to the societies in the United States. The great demands made upon the philanthropy of the people of this country to relieve the suffering of the in-

habitants of the stricken countries of Europe would, it is believed, make it well-nigh impossible for these societies to raise funds for their maintenance and work.

The estimates for the Division make provision for continuing its regular work outside of Europe and for retaining so much of the European organization as is desirable to enable the Director to keep in touch with the situation in the respective countries and to maintain a framework upon which to build at the close of the war.

Division of Economics and History

The work of this Division in promoting a thorough and scientific investigation and study of the causes of war and of the practical methods to prevent and avoid it, as outlined in previous reports of the Committee and of the Director, has not been voluntarily changed during the preceding year, but the war in Europe has had a decidedly detrimental effect upon the progress of the work already undertaken and upon the plans for future work.

Upon the recommendation of the Committee, the Board last year approved the holding of a second conference of the Committee of Research, to select additional subjects of investigation within the program of the conference held at Berne at the invitation of the Trustees in 1911, and to draw up a supplemental program which would be advantageous and necessary to the proper prosecution of the inquiries of the Division. Pursuant to the authority of the Board, the President of the Endowment on June 9, 1914, issued the following invitation to the members of the Committee of Research:

> I beg to call to your mind the conference of economists and publicists held at Berne, August, 1911, under the auspices of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace and the program then formulated for the "thorough and scientific study of the causes of war and the practical methods to prevent and avoid it." The work of investigation pursuant to that program has now been carried to such a point that another conference is desirable to consider the work done and give direction to future labors.
>
> The entire success of the former conference, the highly satisfactory nature of the work already done in carrying out the program and the general agreement of competent judges upon the usefulness of the undertaking, all justify us in looking forward to a second conference with confidence that the time and labor which it involves will be well expended.
>
> I invite you therefore to meet with others for the holding of such a conference in Lucerne on August fifth of the present year. Information as to the place of meeting and other details have been or will be communicated to you. As on the previous occasion, Professor John Bates Clark, the Director of the Division of Economics and History of the Endowment, will be supplied with funds to pay the traveling expenses of the gentlemen invited to the conference, including the expenses of their sojourn in Lucerne.

It will be noticed that the conference was to assemble at Lucerne, Switzerland, on August 5, 1914, but the outbreak of the war a few days previous made it impossible for the conference to assemble, and of the nineteen members of the committee only four, one from Holland, two from Japan, and one from the United States, were able to meet with the Director at the time and place agreed upon. This small minority was, of course, unable to take any action in

the name of the full committee, but it held an informal meeting, at which a number of useful suggestions were considered. The result of this meeting is contained in Appendix III to the Director's report. The plans for filling out and adding to the Berne program have therefore been suspended for the present.

Commendable progress had been made up to the outbreak of the war in the completion of the inquiries undertaken according to the original program, but the fact that most of the members of the Committee of Research and their collaborators are residents of the countries at war and the further fact that the subjects of inquiry relate principally to those countries make it uncertain as to what has been accomplished since the war began. A statement of the present condition of the work, as shown by the information in the possession of the Division, is appended to the Director's report. In addition, the existence of hostilities between the countries of which the members of the Committee of Research are subjects makes the collaboration between them which is necessary to a systematic and efficient conduct of the inquiries impracticable, and the question of the substitution of some other form of useful activity not requiring their joint efforts has received the consideration of the Director, the Executive Committee and the Trustees.

At the meeting of the Board on November 13, 1914, the preparation of an economic history of the war was proposed and considered. The view was expressed that it would be inadvisable to attempt such a work during the continuance of the war, but that it would be very desirable to undertake it at the close of the war. While this decision of the Board to postpone the work of actual preparation until the war ends is a very wise one, the Committee believes that there is a great amount of valuable material relating to the war and available now which may be lost or inaccessible when the war closes. It has therefore approved the proposal of the Director that the forces of his Division that have been at work in the general economic field be utilized for the contemporaneous collection of material for the preparation of a study of the economic effects of the war after it ends. The advisability of making such a collection and its value to the future work of the Division were recognized by the informal conference at Lucerne as shown by the following minute of its session:

> It was the sense of the conference that each member of the Committee of Research should be requested to keep a careful record of all matters relating to the present European war coming within his knowledge, and that each member of the present Committee of Research should request all of the collaborators in his jurisdiction to keep a similar record. These reports should be subsequently placed at the disposal of the Division of Economics and History.

The Committee has been called upon during the past year to pass upon some questions relating to the publication of the inquiries of this Division which it feels ought to be called to the attention of the Board. Manuscripts have been submitted embodying the results of inquiries duly undertaken in accordance with

the program of the Division to which the authors or editors were unwilling to attach their signatures. The Committee has directed that the publication of these manuscripts be withheld and has made it a rule that the Endowment will not assume the responsibility of publishing anonymous works. Other manuscripts have been received the contents of which are of such a nature that their publication might cause resentment or ill-feeling in other countries. The Committee has assumed that the publication of such manuscripts by the Endowment would not be consistent with its purpose of promoting the cause of international peace and has accordingly directed the suspension of the publication of manuscripts the contents of which might tend to give rise to international controversy. The Committee appreciates that a rigid adherence to this rule might result in the suppression of facts which ought to be published in the interest of an ultimate understanding between nations, and it has directed that cases about which any doubt of this kind may arise be brought to its attention for special consideration.

It is a pleasure to note that the war has not interrupted the inquiries of the Japanese members of the Committee of Research and that the prospects of extending the investigations to South America are brighter for the coming year than ever before.

Division of International Law

The Board has been fully informed in previous annual reports concerning the work undertaken in this Division for promoting the objects for which it was established, namely, to aid in the development of international law, to establish a better understanding of international rights and duties, and to promote a general acceptance of peaceable methods in the settlement of international disputes. The report of the Director for this year shows that very substantial progress has been made in carrying many of the projects to completion and that, aside from its effect upon the planning of future work, only one important undertaking has been seriously affected by the war.

Arrangements had been made for opening the Academy of International Law at The Hague under very favorable circumstances in October of last year, but, owing to the situation in Europe at that time, this event, like all other international gatherings which had been scheduled to be held in Europe, was postponed to a more appropriate time. The same is true of the meeting of the Institute of International Law, which was to have been held in Munich in September last. Should hostilities cease within the coming year, it may be possible to open the Academy and it would probably be desirable to hold a meeting of the Institute. The Committee has provided for these contingencies by including the amounts appropriated last year for these two purposes in the estimates for next year, to be used if, in the opinion of the Committee, conditions justify it.

The publication of some of the journals of international law in the countries at war has been interrupted, and only parts of the subventions voted last year have been paid. The close of the war will find a greater need for such journals than

before, but, unfortunately, their publishers will probably find that the collection of sufficient money to meet expenses, difficult before the war, will be much harder for a long time after its close. These journals are a very valuable and necessary adjunct to the development of international law and the cessation of their publication would be a serious blow to that work. The Committee has therefore provided for the renewal of the subventions as soon as conditions permit the resumption of the publication of the journals.

But if the work of the Division has been somewhat checked in Europe, it has more than held its own in the Western Hemisphere. The Conference of Teachers of International Law, held upon the invitation of the American Society of International Law at its Eighth Annual Meeting, pursuant to the Society's offer to coöperate with the Division in carrying out the plan for the propagation, development, maintenance and increase of sound, progressive and fruitful ideas on the subject of arbitration and international law, proposed and authorized by the Board at its meeting on December 14, 1911, was an unqualified success. The series of recommendations adopted by it opens a large field of permanent usefulness for the Division in the United States and probably at a future date in other countries. The Executive Committee, after careful consideration of the recommendations, has approved them, authorized the Director of the Division of International Law to proceed to carry out such of them as seem appropriate for his Division, and expressed its willingness to coöperate with the American Society of International Law in carrying out such others of them as the Society considers it appropriate to undertake under its own auspices.

The report upon the American Institute of International Law and the national societies to be affiliated with it shows that this project is assuming definite shape, and the official interest shown in it in South America is a sufficient justification for the launching of the project and seems to presage for it a profitable career. The successful establishment and operation of this Institute and its affiliated branches in all the countries of Latin America will afford a most serviceable medium for promoting in this hemisphere the objects of the Endowment which have been grouped under the general heading of the Division of International Law. While the progress made in the project has been reported from time to time to the Trustees, they have not as yet been asked to give their official sanction by an appropriation of funds to it, and no request of this kind is made at the present time. The Committee, however, approves the suggestion that, in case the contingent appropriation recommended for the European Institute of International Law can not be used, the whole or a part of it be devoted to the meeting of the American Institute to be held at Washington in January, 1916, in connection with the Second Pan American Scientific Congress.

It will be noted from the Director's report that a considerable amount of special work has devolved upon him and the Division by reason of the war in Europe. Worthy of special mention is the work of the Neutrality Board, which advises the Government upon matters of international law arising out of the

war. The chairmanship of this Board was offered to the Director by the Secretary of State, and the Committee, considering that the board would be primarily charged with preserving the peace of the United States in the present world-war, consented to the Director's acceptance, and, in order that he might be at the same time of most service to the Endowment and to the Board, office room for it was provided in the headquarters building. The clerical and expert forces of the Division have been employed from time to time in research work on questions before the Board, and there has been collected in this way a large amount of important material and information relating to points of international law which is of permanent value and which it may be advantageous at some future time to publish in book or pamphlet form.

In addition to this official assistance, the Division has been called upon to answer a large number of private inquiries and to supply a considerable amount of information to the public on questions relating to the war. The exact status of the Hague conventions with reference to their signature and ratification and their applicability in the war, was a subject in which very great interest was shown and concerning which the public had convenient access to little or no reliable information. The Division, accordingly, collected and compiled, with the permission of the Department of State, the desired information from official sources and published it, together with the official texts of the conventions, in a series of pamphlets which have had a wide distribution.

The postponement of the meeting of the Institute of International Law which, through its Consultative Committee, acts as the general adviser of the Division, has deprived the Director of the opportunity to obtain advice and suggestions for new work in Europe, and the recommendations for next year accordingly omit such plans except in the form of contingent funds. The Division will find sufficient work for the employment of its regular force and funds in completing the projects already undertaken and in pursuing and extending its activities not affected by the war. The estimates which have been approved by the Committee make provision accordingly.

Transfer of Balances of Allotments and Appropriations for New Work

In view of the impracticability of usefully expending the sums appropriated for some of the purposes specified in each of the Divisions because of the changed conditions brought about by the European war, and in order to provide the funds necessary for carrying on the new work which the Committee deemed it expedient to substitute for that which was suspended by the war, it was found necessary to exercise the power vested in the Committee by resolution of the Board at its meeting on April 17, 1914, to transfer balances from one appropriation to another. Upon consideration of reports from the Directors of the Divisions of the balances which they would be unable to use, these balances were transferred to two special emergency funds for further allotment by the Commit-

tee in its discretion, one fund being made up of balances of appropriations and allotments for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914, and the other of similar balances for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1915. To the first fund, amounting to $58,115.36, the following balances were transferred:

Unused balances of allotments for the Division of Intercourse and Education	$610.10
Unallotted balance of appropriation for the Division of Economics and History	1,639.02
Unused balances of allotments for the Division of Economics and History	28,535.93
Unallotted balance of appropriation for the Division of International Law	13,293.55
Unused balances of allotments for the Division of International Law	6,747.53
Unallotted balance of the emergency appropriation	7,289.23

To the second fund, amounting to $171,250, the following balances were transferred:

Unused balances of allotments for the Division of Intercourse and Education	$45,000.00
Unallotted balance of appropriation for the Division of Economics and History	39,750.00
Unallotted balance of appropriation for the Division of International Law	20,000.00
Unused allotment for the Institute of International Law	20,000.00
Unallotted balance of the emergency appropriation	46,500.00

The allotments which have subsequently been made by the Committee from these special funds are shown in the monthly reports of the Treasurer.

Resolutions Recommended for Adoption by the Board

To carry out the recommendations which have been approved by the Committee and printed in tabulated form in the statement of requirements for appropriation, the following resolutions are submitted for adoption by the Board:

Resolved, That the sum of forty-three thousand, eight hundred and thirty dollars be, and it is hereby, appropriated to be expended under the direction of the Executive Committee during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1916, for the purposes of administration, and charged to the current income for that year.

Resolved, That the sum of eleven thousand, seven hundred dollars be, and it is hereby, appropriated to be expended under the direction of the Executive Committee during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1916, for the purposes of the library and publication of the Year Book.

Resolved, That the sum of two hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars be, and it is hereby, appropriated to be expended under the direction of the Executive Committee during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1916, for the Division of Intercourse and Education, and charged to the current income for that year.

Resolved, That the sum of one hundred and forty-six thousand dollars be, and it is hereby, appropriated to be expended under the direction of the Executive Committee during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1916, for the Division of Economics and History, and charged to the current income for that year.

Resolved, That the sum of one hundred and forty thousand, five hundred sixty dollars be, and it is hereby, appropriated to be expended under the direction of the Executive Committee during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1916, for the Division of International Law, and charged to the current income for that year.

Resolved, That to meet unforeseen emergencies as they arise during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1916, the sum of fifty thousand dollars be, and it is hereby, appropriated as a separate fund from the unappropriated balance of the income of the Endowment, to be specially allotted by the Executive Committee in its discretion.

Respectfully submitted,

ELIHU ROOT, *Chairman,*
JAMES BROWN SCOTT, *Secretary,*
NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER,
AUSTEN G. FOX,
ANDREW J. MONTAGUE,
HENRY S. PRITCHETT,
CHARLEMAGNE TOWER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 3, 1915.

Report of the Secretary to the Board of Trustees

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY

To the Board of Trustees of the
Carnegie Endowment for International Peace:

The fourth annual report of the Secretary finds the administrative plans of the Endowment so fully developed and so efficiently carried out, that there is comparatively little new information to be imparted to the Trustees, and but few recommendations to be made. This is due largely to the fact that the recommendations heretofore submitted have been accepted by the Trustees; and the results attained justify the statement that in the matter of administration the mistakes have been few and unimportant.

The oubreak of the European war necessarily affected very seriously the work in progress in two of the three divisions of the Endowment, compelling many of the plans of their Directors to be held in suspension. Necessarily also, this world catastrophe suddenly has increased the scope and the volume of the work of the Division of International Law.

The war has had no direct effect upon the routine work of the Secretary's office, the volume of which has considerably increased since the last report. The clerical force has been steadily employed in the distribution of the publications of the Endowment and its Divisions, in the handling of the constantly increasing correspondence of the office, in the extension and classification of mailing lists, in proofreading, and in a variety of other work. The clerical force of the Secretary's office has now reached the number and the degree of efficiency, which require no immediate addition.

The Neutrality Board

Shortly after the breaking out of the war, the Secretary of the Endowment was appointed by the Secretary of State special adviser to the Department of State and designated Chairman of the Joint State and Navy Neutrality Board, an organization brought into existence to advise the administration on the numerous important and complicated questions daily arising as to the rights and the duties of the United States as a neutral Power. The Secretary, with the approval of the Executive Committee, accepted these appointments; and, also with the approval of the Executive Committee, tendered the use of the Board Room of the Endowment for the meetings of the Neutrality Board. These meetings have been held almost daily since its organization, often two sessions daily, and have consumed a large part of the Secretary's time, and involved much study and in-

vestigation, on his part, and in the Division of International Law. It is believed that it is a duty and an important function of the Endowment, when called upon to do so, to assist the Government of the United States, in advisory and other ways, in emergencies such as are now arising almost daily. The library of the Endowment has also been constantly in use by the Neutrality Board and has been of great assistance in facilitating the progress of its work.

Arrangements had been made last summer for the President of the Endowment and the Director of the Division of International Law to attend the formal opening of the Academy of International Law at The Hague, announced for September last. The outbreak of the European war compelled the indefinite postponement of this important ceremony, and all arrangements relating thereto are now held in abeyance.

A similar course was followed with a number of international Congresses and Conferences having to do with various aspects of the international peace movement. I may mention among them the Institute of International Law, the International Law Association, the International Peace Congress at Vienna, the Nineteenth Conference of the Interparliamentary Union at Stockholm, and a large number of international scientific, educational and other Congresses. At the present writing, there exists no probability that any of these international gatherings can be resumed during the coming summer. We have here an illustration of how the European war has set back the hands of progress and civilization, in ways that are indirect and incidental.

Bust of Mr. Carnegie

In February there arrived at the Endowment headquarters a marble bust of Mr. Andrew Carnegie, which was made for presentation to the Palace of Peace at The Hague, erected by the generosity of Mr. Carnegie. The bust for The Hague is the gift of a group of Mr. Carnegie's friends in England, as an evidence of their personal regard and affection. The artist is Sir William Goscombe John, R.A., of London, who stands at the very front of English sculptors, and has made the bust or statue of many distinguished statesmen and citizens. By reason of the war, it has been deemed wise to retain the bust in London, pending the end of hostilities. The duplicate of Sir John's bust was ordered by the Executive Committee at the meeting of February 21, 1914, after the Secretary had examined the original in London, and reported that it was a most excellent work. It is regarded by all who have seen it as a remarkable likeness and a most effective piece of marble.

Mr. Carnegie's English friends, in addition to the bust for the Palace of Peace, presented him with an address, indicative of their appreciation of his zeal and services in the cause of international peace. The presentation speech was made by Lord Bryce, at Skibo, in the fall of 1914, in his characteristic and happy style. The address, which was beautifully engrossed, reads as follows:

To ANDREW CARNEGIE, ESQ., LL.D.

Grand Cordon d'Orange, Nassau, and others

We, the undersigned, representing many of your friends, have long desired to convey to you, in the form of some enduring memorial, our appreciation of the splendid munificence of the gifts you have made to worthy objects, and of the noble spirit by which it has been inspired.

The inauguration of the Palace of Peace at The Hague, which owes its existence to your liberality, furnishes us with an opportunity of placing in a building permanently destined to international purposes, a visible testimony of our regard and esteem, in the form of a bust of yourself in marble, executed by Sir William Goscombe John, R.A.

In presenting it, we offer to you the tribute of a grateful recognition of your zealous and unwearied devotion to the cause of International Peace. No cause is more sacred; with none are the highest interests of mankind more closely involved. Your services to it deserve to be held in a memory that will be more enduring than marble.

We desire also to place on record our admiration for the many benefactions covering a wide field which you have devoted to the betterment of your fellow men. We recognize that while your pecuniary gifts to such objects are unsurpassed by those of any private citizen in any country, you have also given freely of your thought, time and labor.

It is our sincere wish that you may long be spared to continue in well doing, to witness the triumph of those principles of peace and good will among men which you have earnestly striven to promote, to see the enjoyment of literature further diffused among all classes by the libraries you have founded, and to mark the advance of many branches of science by means of the great Institution for research which you have set up at Washington.

We beg you to accept the expression of our sentiments conveyed in this address, which bears the signatures of men of all classes and creeds, among whom are the chairmen of many libraries endowed by you, and able to speak for many thousands of persons who have profited, and are profiting, by your generosity. They and we render our thanks to you for the large-minded spirit in which you have sought to spread the love of peace and the light of knowledge.

In this connection it may be stated that the Secretary's office is now engaged in the compilation of a publication to contain Mr. Carnegie's addresses on the subject of international peace. Mr. Carnegie's views on this subject are widely known throughout the United States, but in foreign countries they are less understood, and many inquiries concerning them have been received since the outbreak of the European war. The projected publication will be largely utilized to meet this foreign interest in the subject.

The Interparliamentary Union

The Assistant Secretary has continued to serve as the Executive Secretary of the American Group of the Interparliamentary Union, an organization composed of parliamentarians in twenty-three of the leading nations of the world. With several of the American delegates, he started for the Nineteenth Conference of the Union, called for August 19–21, 1914, at Stockholm, on the invitation of the Swedish Group. His journey was interrupted at The Hague, where he arrived on the day war was declared. On August 4 he was informed by tele-

gram from Secretary General Lange at Brussels that the Conference had been abandoned.

The only American delegate who succeeded in reaching Stockholm was Hon. William D. B. Ainey, member of Congress from Pennsylvania, who made the trip by way of Japan and the Trans-Siberian Railroad, and who was one of the two delegates, outside the Swedish delegation, who reached Stockholm. Mr. Ainey visited Japan in his capacity of Secretary of the Japanese-American Section of the Interparliamentary Union, which was organized at the Hague Conference of the Union in 1913. Thus he carried credentials which brought him into close contact with the Government and with the leading members of the Japanese Diet. There is abundant evidence that Mr. Ainey's visit to the capital of Japan, bearing messages of good will from the Secretary of State and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, which he emphasized in a series of speeches at banquets in his honor, and in private interviews with parliamentarians and prominent officials, produced a most favorable impression, and did much to cement the long friendship between the two nations which face each other across the Pacific. In accordance with the wish expressed at Tokio, that the Presidency of the Japanese-American Section shall alternate between the two nations, Mr. Ainey was elected the President of the Japanese-American Section, at the Annual Meeting of the American Group, held February 24 last. Although Mr. Ainey retires from Congress with the Sixty-third Congress, his continued service in this capacity is made possible by a resolution adopted at the Annual Meeting of the Group. Under the Constitution of the Interparliamentary Union, members of parliament who have rendered "distinguished services," may be recommended to the Council of the Union for continuous membership of the body. The resolution in question named Senator Elihu Root, Senator Theodore E. Burton and Mr. Ainey for this life membership. Hon. Richard Bartholdt, who also retires from Congress after twenty-two years of continuous service, and who has been the president of the American Group since its organization in 1904, becomes automatically a life member of the Union and its Council, by virtue of the fact that he was the President of the Twelfth Interparliamentary Conference, held at St. Louis in 1904. Thus it is insured that the influence of the United States will be maintained in the future counsels of the Interparliamentary Union.

At the Annual Meeting of the Group, Hon. James L. Slayden, of Texas, a Trustee of the Endowment, was chosen unanimously to succeed Mr. Bartholdt as President of the Group. Speaker Champ Clark, Hon. William C. Adamson, of Georgia, and Hon. Halvor Steenerson, of Minnesota, were elected Vice-Presidents.

At a meeting on November 15, 1914, the Council of the Scandinavian Interparliamentary Union adopted a note, which was subsequently sent, by the direction of its Council, to the National Groups of all the neutral nations represented

in the Interparliamentary Union. This note was a response to a previous note of the Swiss Group, suggesting an informal conference of delegates from the Groups of the nations which are not involved in the European war. The unanimous judgment of the Council of the Scandinavian Group was that the proposition of the Swiss Group should be accepted. The note proposed that the meeting should not seek to speak for the Interparliamentary Union as an organization, nor attempt to act in its name; its deliberations would be private and confidential; and its main purposes would be to consider the possibility of the participation of the neutral nations in any conference to be held for the settlement of international conditions after the close of the war; to initiate plans for the restoration of sundered relations with the Groups of the belligerent nations; and to discuss ways and means to prepare the way for the recognition of the principles of the Interparliamentary Union, in the stipulations of the treaty of peace. It was stipulated in the note that at least six national Groups must be represented at the meeting in order to authorize its calling and that the unanimous approval of the nations participating therein should be necessary to any publicity as to its proceedings and conclusions; and the participation of delegates from the American Group was stated as an indispensable condition precedent to the calling of this Conference of delegates from the Groups of the neutral nations.

This communication reached Washington in November, and it was submitted for the consideration of the Executive Committee of the American Group. The majority of the Executive Committee reached the conclusion that it was not desirable, at that time, that the American Group be represented in the proposed informal Conference. This decision led to the temporary abandonment of the plan. Recently official information has reached the American Group that the suggestion may again be broached. In anticipation that another note, involving the same suggestion, may be received during the recess of Congress, the following resolution was adopted at the Annual Meeting of the Group:

> *Resolved,* That the President of the American Group, in consultation with the members of the Executive Committee, is authorized to appoint delegates to any Conference or Conferences of the Interparliamentary Union, or National Groups of the Interparliamentary Union, that may be called during the recess of Congress, if in his judgment and upon advice of members of the Executive Committee, it shall seem wise to do so.

The history of the Interparliamentary Union since the outbreak of the war has in it a large element of pathos. Shortly after the abandonment of the Stockholm Conference, and after the German occupation of Brussels, the headquarters of the Union were temporarily transferred by Dr. Chr. L. Lange, to Slemdal, Christiania, Norway, which city was his home prior to his appointment as Secretary General of the Interparliamentary Union. Doctor Lange succeeded in safeguarding the archives of the Union, and has since actively continued the discharge of his official duties. He has been in constant communication with the Executive Secretary of the American Group.

No word was received from the venerable Treasurer of the Union, Hon. Houzeau de Lehaie, of Mons, Belgium, after the German occupation of that city, until March, nor was there any knowledge until then whether the funds of the Union in his custody were safe. These were the conditions under which Secretary General Lange, now acting treasurer as well, appealed for financial assistance, as referred to in the Report of the Acting Director of the Division of Intercourse and Education, resulting in a loan from the Endowment of $2,500. It has been possible to render him further assistance; for upon the representation of the Executive Secretary of the American Group, the Department of State consented, in view of the exceptional conditions in Belgium, to transmit the annual quota of the United States to the support of the Union [$2,000] through the American legation at Christiania, instead of through the American legation at Brussels, as heretofore, thus expediting its receipt, possibly by many months. The contribution of the United States Government to the Interparliamentary Union was $2,500 per annum, until 1914. It is to be hoped, in view of the exceptional conditions existing, that it may be restored to that amount. The diplomatic and consular appropriation act for the fiscal year 1915–16, again carries the item of $2,000 for the Interparliamentary Union.

One other matter is of interest in this connection: the Congress in 1914 authorized the President to invite the Interparliamentary Union to hold its Twentieth Conference in the United States, as the guest of the Government, and appropriated $50,000 for its entertainment. The Canadian Government was authorized to join the Government of the United States in this invitation, and plans were made to hold the first session of the Twentieth Conference in Washington, the second in Ottawa, and to proceed thence to the Panama-Pacific Exposition in San Francisco for the third and final session, returning to New York City through the Panama Canal. The prolongation of the war has made it wholly improbable that the Conference can be held in September next, according to the original plan; but it is understood that the appropriation is made in terms which make it available for the year 1916, and it has become more desirable than ever that whenever the close of the war makes it possible for the Interparliamentary Union to resume its annual meetings, it shall meet for its first Conference, which will become the nineteenth, in the United States.

Celebration of One Hundred Years of Anglo-American Peace

The proposed celebration of the One Hundredth Anniversary of the signing of the Treaty of Ghent, followed by a century of peace between English-speaking peoples, was referred to at length in the last report of the Secretary, special reference being there made to the Washington Committee, to which was entrusted the charge of the elaborate celebration planned at the National Capital.

After the outbreak of the war, the question of the desirability and propriety of the proposed celebration at the National Capital became acute. The Presi-

dent's policy of strict neutrality as between the belligerents, and the fact that all the belligerents have diplomatic representatives in Washington, foreshadowed a situation which, if not embarrassing, would at least compel the abandonment of many of the most important and significant features of a celebration at the National Capital. Particularly was this the case in view of the fact that it had been planned to emphasize, in all appropriate ways, not merely the century of peace with Great Britain, but an unbroken peace with all Europe, Spain alone excepted, since the United States became a nation.

Under these circumstances steps were taken by the Washington Committee to ascertain the views of the President and the Secretary of State (the latter the Honorary Chairman of the Washington Committee) as to the course to be pursued. These views were found of such a character as to remove all doubt. A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Washington Committee of One Hundred was therefore held on October 28 last, and the action taken at this meeting was reported to the members of the Washington Committee in the following circular letter:

November 2, 1914.

DEAR SIR:

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Washington Committee of One Hundred, held Wednesday, October 28, 1914, the following resolution, drafted by Hon. Elihu Root, was unanimously adopted:

> *Resolved,* That in the opinion of the Executive Committee of the Washington Committee of One Hundred to Celebrate the Centenary of Anglo-American Peace, the celebration of the Hundred Years of Peace should be postponed under the existing circumstances, until a more appropriate time, possibly the Anniversary of the Rush-Bagot Agreement in 1817.

In reaching this conclusion, your Committee was governed by certain facts which are obvious to all, and by definite knowledge of the attitude of the President of the United States and the Secretary of State. The latter, who is the Honorary Chairman of the Washington Committee, expressed the belief on October 2, that at the present time such a celebration in the National Capital could not appropriately take place.

And the President of the United States, who is the Honorary Chairman of the National Committee, has authorized the statement that he "approves of the plan of postponement of the celebration."

The Commissioners of the District of Columbia, who originally appointed the Committee of One Hundred and are responsible for its existence, submitted a letter to the Committee through Mr. Newman, its President, from which the following is an extract:

> I am writing this letter to express to you and, through you, to the Committee of One Hundred on the Celebration of the Centenary of Anglo-American Peace the position of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia on the proposed celebration. The Commissioners are of the opinion that it would be unwise to attempt to hold the celebration this year and would suggest, therefore, that it be postponed for reasons which must be obvious to anyone who will give even the briefest consideration to the question.

Your Committee is also in possession of a letter from H. S. Perris, the Secretary of the British Committee, in which he states that that Committee has not met since the declaration of war, but that its members are resolved, if possible, "to hold the organization together in the hope that these evil days will soon pass, and that we can then take up afresh the work for the celebration, with a new sense of its importance and significance to the world."

Your Executive Committee, in accord with the action of the British Committee, does not abandon the celebration, but proposes postponement to a more auspicious time, the celebration of the signing of the Rush-Bagot Agreement of 1817 being suggested.

This communication is sent to each member of the Committee of One Hundred. If no reply is received from you, it will be assumed that you approve the action of your Executive Committee; and if such approval is general, it will not be felt necessary to call the Committee together.

Pending this determination, you are respectfully requested to treat the contents of this communication as confidential.

Very respectfully,
JAMES BROWN SCOTT,
Chairman,
HENRY B. F. MACFARLAND,
Chairman, Executive Committee.

S. N. D. NORTH, *Secretary,*
2 Jackson Place,
Washington, D. C.

Although this letter called for no response, many replies were received, without exception approving the action of the Executive Committee. Three weeks later, another circular letter was sent which stated that in view of the absence of any adverse criticism, public announcement would be made of the postponement of the celebration at the National Capital.

In this announcement the Washington Committee expressed its hope that notwithstanding its action, the anniversary of the signing of the treaty of Ghent on Christmas Eve would not be permitted to pass without commemoration, and that the educational and religious features of the program of the National Committee with headquarters in New York, might be carried out in all their details. The Washington Committee subsequently sent a circular letter to every clergyman in Washington, earnestly recommending that there be held, in all the churches at the National Capital, a service of praise and thanksgiving in commemoration of the anniversary of the signing of the Treaty of Ghent on Christmas Eve, December 24. This recommendation was very generally acted upon. It is hoped that after the restoration of peace in Europe, the Washington Committee will resume plans for an appropriate celebration on the centennial anniversary of the signing of the Rush-Bagot Agreement of 1817, under which the limitation of armaments on the Great Lakes, forming the boundary line between the United States and the Dominion of Canada, has remained undisturbed, furnishing perhaps the most notable illustration in history that the protection of armaments is unnecessary, whenever two nations with abutting boundaries are determined that the peace between them shall remain unbroken.

The Library of the Endowment

No money has been expended for purposes more intrinsically and permanently useful, in promoting the cause for which the Endowment was founded, than that appropriated for the maintenance and upkeep of the Library. For books, periodicals and binding there has been expended to date $9,875. The sum paid for binding has insured the preservation, in permanent and complete form, of many periodicals established to advance this cause, and which chronicle its progress from year to year. In many cases the librarian has been able, by study of catalogues, to carry the files of these publications back to their beginnings, and their value increases as they become more difficult to obtain. There is an enormous volume of fugitive, occasional and independent pamphleteering on this subject, much of which has an historical significance which increases with the passing years. This ephemeral literature is carefully classified for binding and card indexed, so that it will be a simple matter, at any time in the future, to lay hand on any print which has reached the Endowment. The many-sided history of the international peace movement is largely contained in these publications, which in the nature of things are the most difficult for the historian and investigator to find. The binding expenditure means also the preservation in form for immediate reference, of the official gazettes of the leading nations of the world; of parliamentary and governmental papers relating to all phases of international relations; of at least one leading periodical in each important country chiefly devoted to international affairs; and of one American and one English daily newspaper, both of which publish complete indexes of their contents.

The total number of bound books and pamphlets now in the library of the Endowment is approximately 5,000, and the average cost per volume is about $2. But this statement is misleading; for it was necessary in laying the foundations for a library specializing along the lines of international relations and international law, to purchase certain serial publications, indispensable in such a library, some of which have become expensive with the lapse of time. Illustrations may be cited, such as the Annals of Congress, Debates of Congress, Congressional Globe, and Congressional Record, covering the complete legislative history of the United States since its organization, which cost $300; the complete Reports of the United States Supreme Court, which cost $230; the Reprint of the English Court Reports, 145 volumes, which cost $1,000; the United States Statutes at Large, 37 volumes, costing $100; the Federal Statutes Annotated, 14 volumes, $78; the United States Court of Claims Reports, $150; Federal Cases, 30 volumes, $200; Opinions of the Attorneys General of the United States, $125; British and Foreign State Papers, 100 volumes, $232; Hertslet's Commercial Treaties, 26 volumes, $101; Dumont's *Corps universel diplomatique du droit des gens,* with Supplement, etc., 16 volumes, $150, which with Martens' *Recueil de traités,* 89 volumes, and Jenkinson's Collection of Treaties, 3 volumes, Chalmers' Collection of Treaties, 2 volumes, and the General Collection of Treaties to 1731, 4 volumes,

make a complete collection of treaties now owned by the Endowment, some of which are now very rare; Encyclopædia Britannica, $125; American and International Cyclopædias, $132; and a number of other similar works, the foundations of the library which the Endowment has in view, and the cost of which represents more than one quarter of the total sum expended for the purchase of books. These are necessary expenditures which will not have to be again incurred. The foundations are already carefully laid for a library on international relations which can be kept abreast of the times at a diminishing rate of expenditure, and which is destined to become, if it receives the continued support of the Trustees, the leading international library in the United States, and we may hope, with the lapse of time, in the world. That is the goal toward which it should aim. The library already contains the standard reference and text books on international law, and is keeping closely abreast with the large current increase in publications of this character. With the exception of the library of the Department of State, which has been accumulating for more than a century, and the libraries of several universities, of which that at Harvard is probably the most complete, the Endowment library is now regarded as the equal of any in the country in this field. This fact is coming to be more generally realized, and resort to the library for purposes of research and study is becoming increasingly frequent. This is one of the main objects for which the development of the library is planned; and students from all over the country are welcome to its use. We believe there is no more effective means to promote a wider knowledge and a deeper interest in international law, as the foundation upon which must be built future comity between nations. The Endowment seeks to make its headquarters a clearing house for the collection and dissemination of information on all these questions which today occupy the attention of the American public to a degree that was never before approximated, a fact which furnishes some slight compensation for the frightful calamity which is now overwhelming civilization.

For the safe keeping and convenient classification of the books, the library has been equipped during the year with fire-proof steel shelving, which is standard stock pattern, and can be added to as the library grows. It is capable of adjustment to fit rooms of any size. In addition, the headquarters has been equipped with fire-proof storage shelving for books and other perishable material, the total cost of the library fixtures being $970.

Bibliography of International Affairs

Attention was called in the last report to the need for a bibliography of international affairs, to take the place of the compilation formerly prepared by the American Association for International Conciliation, and upon the recommendation of the Secretary the compilation and publication of such a bibliography was made a part of the work of the general library of the Endowment. It is not necessary to repeat here what was said in the last report about the plan and

scope of the bibliography; but the lapse of time and the events of the intervening year have emphasized the importance of the undertaking, and its increasing usefulness to all careful students of the international movement in its various phases. Much work has been done on the first number of this bibliography, but no attempt has yet been made to publish it, because it has been impossible to make it complete in content. Since the outbreak of the war the Endowment has failed to receive, in due course of mail, a number of the periodicals and other documents which are essential to the preparation of a complete bibliographical record. However, while incomplete, the material is nevertheless valuable, and remains uncollected elsewhere in this country. It will be published as soon as the material indispensable to a complete publication can be received.

Supervision of Printing

The Secretary's office has supervised the printing of the Divisions of Intercourse and Education, and Economics and History. Since the last report of the Secretary, two additional issues of the Confidential Information Series of the first Division, Nos. 6 and 7, have been carried through the press and mailed to the Trustees. The Secretary again makes the suggestion that there is a very considerable volume of material included in these confidential publications, which is not confidential in its character, and which is often interesting and important. Since this material is already in type, it could be put into form for public circulation at comparatively small expense.

All the monographs prepared under the direction of the Division of Economics and History, which are ready for publication, after translation and editing, have been prepared for the printer in the Secretary's office, which has conducted the correspondence with the Clarendon Press at Oxford, England, with relation thereto. The receipt and return of proofs is through the Secretary's office. All this involves a considerable correspondence. The transmission and return of manuscripts and proofs thus far has not been seriously retarded by the existence of a state of war. But no single publication of the Division has yet been put upon the market. The publication of three works, which are in type and practically ready, and which represent 2,000 octavo pages in type, has been indefinitely suspended by direction of the Executive Committee. One of these volumes, "Armaments and the Armament Industries in Various Countries," consisting of ten separate studies, and comprising 1,000 octavo pages, was suspended under the rules adopted by the Executive Committee at its meetings on November 20, 1914, and February 20, 1915, to wit: that the Endowment should not assume the responsibility of publishing anonymous works, or those to which the editor under whose supervision they are prepared declines to allow the use of his name as editor; also that the publication of all works, whether signed by the author and editor or not, which might give rise to international controversy, should be suspended, except when the publication of the

latter is authorized by the Executive Committee upon special consideration. Under the first of these rules, the publication of a monograph of 900 pages on "Nationalism and War in the Near East," was suspended, the member of the Committee of Research who arranged the contract being the same in both cases. The reason given in both cases was the new situation created by the European war. A third publication, Dumas' *Le Droit de Prise,* a monograph in French, was suspended under the second of the rules above stated, after being put into type.

The Clarendon Press now has in hand the copy for four publications of the Division of Economics and History, and copy for four additional publications is ready to be forwarded. The Secretary's office is also handling the proofs of the publications for the *Bibliothèque Internationale du Droit des Gens,* under the editorship of Professor A. G. de Lapradelle, who is now in the United States. Two of these publications are now well under way.

The Mailing List

The mailing list of the Endowment has been considerably enlarged during the year, with a view to increasing the facilities for directly reaching the classes of the people who are interested, or ought to be interested, in its several lines of publications. The addresses thus added number 8,959, bringing the total list to 18,959. For each address, there is a typewritten card, bearing the name, address and occupation, and note is made on the back, of each publication sent. These cards are arranged alphabetically, in subdivisions by classes, thus making it a simple matter to distribute particular publications to specified groups to whom they are likely to appeal. This mailing list is strictly a selected list. When a very wide distribution of a publication is undertaken, as in the case of the signed address of the Trustees, approved by the Executive Committee at its meeting of January 9 last (printed in the annual report of the Executive Committee), it is found both expeditious and economical to contract for the addressing and mailing with one of the addressing companies organized for this purpose. In all cases where the distribution is comparatively limited, as in the case of the Report of the Commission to Inquire into the Causes and Conduct of the Balkan Wars, the English edition of which was 13,000 copies, it is obviously best to utilize the office mailing list and the office clerical force, and to give prompt attention to special requests, which in the case of this particular report, have been received literally by the thousand.

Distribution of Publications

The actual distribution of Endowment publications directly from the Secretary's office, including publications of the several Divisions, has reached a total of 108,537 copies since the date of the last annual report of the Secretary. This work involves not merely the addressing of labels, the insertion of complimentary

slips, and the wrapping of the document, but under the order of the Post Office Department classifying all books as parcels post, it involves also the weighing of the packages, the ascertainment of the parcels post zone of the person addressed, the amount of the postage for each particular weight and zone, and the stamping of each package. In some instances it is found to be cheaper to utilize the express service, which requires a different method of handling. As the office machinery is now adjusted, it is believed that this branch of work has reached a satisfactory point of efficiency.

Requirements for Appropriation

The requirements for appropriation for the Secretary's office for the ensuing year, which have been approved and transmitted to the Board by the Executive Committee, amount to $43,830, a slight decrease, as compared with that for the previous year. It does not follow that it has now reached its maximum; for new work is certain to be undertaken by the three Divisions among which the constructive work of the Endowment is distributed; and each increase in the activities of the Divisions increases the duties of the Secretary's office, and the cost of carrying forward the work. The clerical salaries prevailing in Washington are largely determined by those maintained by the various departments of the Government; and the salaries paid by the Endowment for certain classes of work are lower than the Government standard.

Work of the Divisions

The year's work of the Divisions of Intercourse and Education, Economics and History, and International Law, is described in the accompanying reports of the Directors of those Divisions.

Special Emergency Funds for New Work

At the first meeting of the Executive Committee after the November meeting of the Board, it was decided to ascertain exactly how much of the appropriations and allotments could not be expended in accordance with the estimates because of changed conditions brought about by the European war. The Secretary was directed to ascertain these amounts and report to the Committee, which he did on January 9, 1915, as follows:

Appropriations and Allotments for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1915.

Unused balances of allotments for Division of Intercourse and Education:		
Work through European Bureau....	$30,000.00	
International visits of representative men	10,000.00	
Japan-American exchange	5,000.00	
		$45,000.00
Unallotted balance of appropriation for the Division of Economics and History.		39,750.00
Unallotted balance of reappropriation for Academy of International Law.....	$10,000.00	
Part of appropriation for Division of International Law intended for Academy of International Law.....	10,000.00	
Unused allotment for Institute of International Law	20,000.00	
		40,000.00
Unallotted balance of emergency appropriation		46,500.00
		$171,250.00

Appropriations and Allotments for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1914.

Unused balances of allotments for Division of Intercourse and Education:		
Expenses of Division in New York..	$88.81	
Entertainment of distinguished visitors	10.00	
Japan-American exchange and other work in Asia.....	250.00	
Traveling expenses	261.29	
		$610.10
Unallotted balance of appropriation for Division of Economics and History....	$1,639.02	
Unused balances of allotments for Division of Economics and History:		
Expenses of Division in New York..	1,020.90	
Special expenses of members of Committee of Research and collaborators	347.89	
Research work in North America....	132.25	
Expenses of studies in China.....	160.09	
Visit to Latin America by representative of Division.....	3,000.00	
Special assistant on research work in United States	374.80	
Conference of Committee of Research	3,500.00	
Contracts of Committee of Research	15,000.00	
Celebration of one-hundredth anniversary of peace	5,000.00	
		$30,174.95

Unallotted balance of appropriation for Division of International Law.....	$13,293.55		
Unused balances of allotments for Division of International Law:			
Subventions to journals of international law	366.83		
Aid to societies	50.93		
Bibliographical report on Latin American writings	1,300.00		
Celebration of the one-hundredth anniversary of peace.....	5,000.00		
Miscellaneous: printing	16.80		
Translations	12.97		
		$20,041.08	
Unallotted balance of emergency appropriation		7,289.23	
Total for 1914.....			$58,115.36
Total for 1915.....			171,250.00
Grand Total			$229,365.36

In order to make these amounts, which would otherwise remain unexpended, available for any new work which the Committee might decide to authorize in lieu of the activities suspended by the war, the above balances were transferred to two special emergency funds, for further allotment by the Executive Committee in its discretion, one including the balances of allotments and appropriations for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914, amounting to $58,115.36, and the other, of similar balances for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1915, amounting to $171,250. The transfer of these balances was made by the Committee under authority of the resolution adopted by the Board at its meeting on April 17, 1914 (Year Book for 1913-14, page 202). A number of allotments have subsequently been made from these special emergency funds, which have been reported from time to time in the monthly report of the Treasurer. The allotments which were made from the special emergency fund made up of unused balances of appropriations and allotments for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914, have been included in the financial statement covering that fiscal year appended to this report. A full statement of the allotments from the special emergency fund made up of unused balances of appropriations and allotments for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1915, will be included in the financial statement for that year, to be appended to the next report of the Secretary.

Financial Statement

A statement showing the financial operations of the Endowment during the preceding fiscal year is appended to this report.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES BROWN SCOTT,

Secretary.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 17, 1915.

Financial Statement Showing Revenue, Appropriations, Allotments, Amount Expended Under Allotments, and Balance Unexpended of Allotments and Balance of Appropriations Unallotted, for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1914.

(This statement also includes all expenditures from balances of allotments under appropriations for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1913.)

RECEIPTS

Balance in bank, June 30, 1913	$349,554.66
Interest on Endowment to February 28, 1914	500,000.00
Interest on bank deposits to June 26, 1914	10,139.82
Miscellaneous receipts	1.60
Refund on account of the European Bureau, 1913	4,170.25
Petty cash funds	200.00
	$864,066.33

EXPENDITURES FROM BALANCES OF APPROPRIATIONS AND ALLOTMENTS FOR YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1913

	Balance of Appropriations	Balance of Allotments	Balance Unallotted	Amount Expended	Balance Unexpended
For General Administration to June 30, 1913	$2,000.00	$1,437.96		$949.28	$2,488.68
For Division of Intercourse and Education to June 30, 1913		*14,604.43		636.41	13,968.02
For Division of Economics and History to June 30, 1913	12,232.90	30,489.60		18,962.62	23,759.88
For Division of International Law to June 30, 1913	43,970.00	9,600.53		17,007.40	36,563.13
For Emergencies to June 30, 1913		3,953.62		9.24	3,944.38
	$58,202.90	$60,086.14		$37,564.95	$80,724.09

Balances of appropriations to June 30, 1913	$58,202.90
Balances of allotments to June 30, 1913	55,915.89
Refund on account of the European Bureau	4,170.25
Total	$118,289.04
Amount expended during fiscal year ended June 30, 1914	37,564.95
Balance of these appropriations which reverted to the unappropriated funds, June 30, 1914	$80,724.09

*This includes $4,170.25 refund on account of the European Bureau, 1913.

EXPENDITURES FROM ALLOTMENTS UNDER APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1914

	Appropriations	Allotments	Balances Unallotted	Amount Expended	Balances Unexpended
APPROPRIATION FOR GENERAL ADMINISTRATION FOR YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1914	$50,930.00				
Salaries—officials		$15,500.00		$15,500.00	
Salaries—clerks		11,980.00		11,966.49	$13.51
Additional clerical assistance, furniture, etc.		1,530.80		1,475.61	55.19
Stationery, office sundries, etc.		8,200.00		8,180.22	19.78
Maintenance of headquarters		2,025.00		2,004.17	20.83
Traveling expenses		2,500.00		1,706.81	793.19
General mailing list		1,500.00		1,483.50	16.50
Improvements to office buildings		7,694.20		7,677.68	16.52
	$50,930.00	$50,930.00		$49,994.48	$935.52
APPROPRIATION FOR THE DIVISION OF INTERCOURSE AND EDUCATION FOR YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1914.	$213,200.00				
Expenses of the Division in New York		$8,009.89		$7,137.39	$872.50
European Bureau and Secretariat		18,281.33		18,281.33	
Honoraria of Special Correspondents		4,400.00		4,400.00	
Special activities of Alfred H. Fried		1,000.00		1,000.00	
L'Office Central des Associations Internationales		14,458.47		14,458.47	
Peace and arbitration societies in the Eastern Hemisphere		8,675.07		8,675.07	
Le Bureau International Permanent de la Paix		14,458.47		14,458.47	
American Association for International Conciliation		34,700.00		34,700.00	
Aid to periodicals		7,566.61		7,566.61	
Latin-American Exchange		21,500.00		21,500.00	
International visits of representative men		6,261.54		6,261.54	
American Peace Society		31,000.00		31,000.00	
Entertainment of distinguished foreign visitors		3,896.73		3,886.73	10.00
Japan-American Exchange and other work in Asia		5,000.00		3,750.00	1,250.00
Emergency Fund:		11,761.84			
Commission to the Balkan States $9,661.84					
Lectures in the United States 2,100.00					
				11,761.84	
Expenses of American Group of the Interparliamentary Union		1,000.00		1,000.00	
Traveling expenses		2,380.05			2,380.05
Purchase and distribution of book "One Hundred Years of Peace"		5,000.00		5,000.00	
Association for International Conciliation for lectures and traveling expenses, Balkan Report and book on the United States and Peace		13,850.00		13,850.00	
	$213,200.00	$213,200.00		$208,687.45	$4,512.55

EXPENDITURES—*Continued*

	Appropriations	Allotments	Balances Unallotted	Amount Expended	Balances Unexpended
APPROPRIATION FOR THE DIVISION OF ECONOMICS AND HISTORY FOR YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1914....	$136,000.00				
Expenses of the Division in New York		$10,000.00		$8,920.34	$1,079.66
Honoraria of the Committee of Research		19,000.00		19,000.00	
Printing works of Committee of Research		10,000,00			10,000.00
For completion of contracts of Committee of Research.....		13,140.98		3,702.97	9,438.01
Special expenses of members and collaborators		600.00		252.11	347.89
Research work in North America		500.00		367.75	132.25
Honorarium for Professor A. S. Johnson		500.00		500.00	
Expenses of Masujiro Honda..		1,170.00		1,009.91	160.09
Translations of works of Committee of Research		5,000.00		1,240.18	3,759.82
Contracts of Committee of Research		30,000.00		5,375.16	24,624.84
Visit to Latin America.....		3,000.00			3,000.00
Contract of Professor A. S. Johnson		2,500.00		1,688.35	811.65
Special assistant on research work in the United States....		700.00		325.20	374.80
Japanese Committee of Research		13,250.00		13,250.00	
Expenses of work of Balkan Commission, publication and distribution of its report.....		10,000.00			10,000.00
Celebration of the hundredth anniversary of peace.....		5,000.00			5,000.00
Conference of Committee of Research		10,000.00		8,000.00	2,000.00
	$136,000.00	$134,360.98	$1,639.02	$63,631.97	$70,729.01
APPROPRIATION FOR THE DIVISION OF INTERNATIONAL LAW FOR YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1914....	$113,950.00				
Clerical assistance		$7,500.00		$7,500.00	
Stationery, printing and incidental expenses		4,000.00		3,695.43	$304.57
Collection of all known international arbitrations		3,500.00		3,500.00	
Clerical assistance, international arbitrations		5,000.00		2,288.33	2,711.67
Aid to international law journals:					
Spanish edition of American Journal of International Law		8,500.00		5,217.78	3,282.22
Revue Générale de Droit International Public		1,500.00		1,449.27	50.73
Revue de Droit International et de Législation Comparée		1,000.00		962.29	37.71

EXPENDITURES—*Continued*

	Appropriations	Allotments	Balances Unallotted	Amount Expended	Balances Unexpended
Rivista di Diritto Internazionale		$320.00		$320.00	
Japanese Review of International Law		1,300.00		1,300.00	
Journal du Droit International privé et de la Jurisprudence Comparée		1,000.00		966.18	$33.82
Revue de Droit International Privé et de Droit Pénal International		1,000.00		971.44	28.56
Zeitschrift für Internationales Privatrecht		200.00			200.00
Aid to La Societé de Législation Comparée		1,500.00		1,449.07	50.93
Translation and publication of Fiore's Il Diritto Internazionale Codificato		2,000.00		400.00	1,600.00
Printing and distributing report on Neutrality Laws		1,795.25		1,795.25	
Publication of conventions of First and Second Hague Conferences		2,500.00		1,500.00	1,000.00
Traveling expenses of Director.		1,500.00		1,500.00	
Distribution of Proceedings of Third Conference of American Society for Judicial Settlement of International Disputes, 1912		1,000.00		1,000.00	
Bibliographical report on Latin-American writings		1,300.00			1,300.00
Institute of International Law.		20,000.00		20,000.00	
Collection of international law cases		1,200.00		800.00	400.00
Purchase and distribution of La Doctrine Scholastique du Droit de Guerre		800.00			800.00
Translation of Das Werk vom Haag		2,250.00		1,250.00	1,000.00
Translation of Oppenheim's Zukunft des Völkerrechts		200.00			200.00
American Society for Judicial Settlement of International Disputes		5,500.00		5,500.00	
Aid to Jahrbuch des Völkerrechts		1,000.00		983.99	16.01
Aid to Revista Española de Derecho Internacional		400.00			400.00
Special conciliation work		2,056.60		2,056.60	
Expenses of work of Balkan Commission, publication and distribution of report		7,943.40		1,192.94	6,750.46
Expenses of Señor Gonzales Hontoria		77.20		77.20	
Conference of American Teachers of International Law		5,000.00		4,007.47	992.53
Celebration of the hundredth anniversary of peace		5,000.00			5,000.00

EXPENDITURES—*Continued*

	Appropriations	Allotments	Balances Unallotted	Amount Expended	Balances Unexpended
Expenses of preparation of memorandum on Court of Arbitral Justice		$588.30		$571.50	$16.80
Distribution of Proceedings of Fourth Conference of American Society for Judicial Settlement of International Disputes 1913		1,000.00			1,000.00
Purchase and distribution of first two volumes of Das Werk vom Haag.....		540.00			540.00
Printing and distribution of pamphlet No. 1, Division of International Law		300.00		292.00	8.00
	$113,950.00	$100,270.75	$13,679.25	$72,546.74	$27,724.01
APPROPRIATION FOR EMERGENCIES FOR YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1914	$85,525.00				
Part of purchase of administration building		$35,525.00		$35,525.00	
Printing and distributing report of Dr. Chas. W. Eliot.....		6,800.00		6,585.38	$214.62
Honoraria for designs for seal.		300.00		300.00	
American branch of the France-America Committee		2,000.00		2,000.00	
Celebration of the hundredth anniversary of peace.....		10,000.00		10,000.00	
Alterations to office buildings..		2,500.00		2,500.00	
Year Book for 1913.....		6,700.00			6,700.00
Expenses incident to purchase of office buildings, insurance, taxes, etc.		1,218.27		1,218.27	
Circulating Mr. Carnegie's address at The Hague.....		367.50		367.50	
Replica of bust of Mr. Carnegie.		1,000.00			1,000.00
Académie Française and Institut de France		6,000.00		6,000.00	
Honorarium for Président fondateur of the Conciliation Internationale		1,500.00		1,500.00	
Printing and distributing reports of Mr. Mabie and Dr. Paszkowski		325.00		325.00	
Purchase and distribution in Germany of the Bibliothek des amerikanischen Kulturgeschichte		2,000.00		2,000.00	
American Association for International Conciliation for work in South America		1,000.00		1,000.00	
New York Peace Society.....		1,000.00		1,000.00	
	$85,525.00	$78,235.77	$7,289.23	$70,321.15	$7,914.62
APPROPRIATION FOR THE PURCHASE OF NO. 4 JACKSON PLACE.....	$47,000.00	$47,000.00		$47,000.00	

RECAPITULATION

Appropriations for Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1914

Purpose	Appropriations	Allotments	Balances Unallotted	Amount Expended	Balances Unexpended
General Administration	$50,930.00	$50,930.00		$49,994.48	$935.52
Division of Intercourse and Education	213,200.00	213,200.00		208,687.45	4,512.55
Division of Economics and History	136,000.00	134,360.98	$1,639.02	63,631.97	70,729.01
Division of International Law.	113,950.00	100,270.75	13,679.25	72,546.74	27,724.01
Emergencies	85,525.00	78,235.77	7,289.23	70,321.15	7,914.62
Purchase of No. 4 Jackson Place	47,000.00	47,000.00		47,000.00	
	$646,605.00	$623,997.50	$22,607.50	$512,181.79	$111,815.71
Expended under Allotments for year ended June 30, 1913....					$37,564.95
Expended under Allotments for year ended June 30, 1914.....					512,181.79
Total expenditures					$549,746.74
Cash on hand	$50.00				
Balance on deposit with banks.	314,269.59				314,319.59
Total	$314,319.59				$864,066.33

Division of Intercourse and Education

Report of the Acting Director

DIVISION OF INTERCOURSE AND EDUCATION

REPORT OF THE ACTING DIRECTOR

To the Executive Committee:

Had this report been written immediately after the close of the year which it is intended to cover—the year ending June 30, 1914—it would have dwelt with emphasis and gratification upon the many happenings during the year that gave ground for satisfaction and for hopefulness as to the future. Within thirty days after the close of the year under review the whole situation changed as if by magic, and a large part of the civilized world was speedily plunged into the most stupendous war that history records. It seemed as if men of peace and good will had been living in a world of illusion, and as if the many and apparently important steps that had been taken by governments toward strengthening bonds of international amity and concord were but figments of the imagination. In a twinkling of an eye military rule superseded civil order and every resource and invention of modern science was being employed to slaughter men and to destroy some of the most cherished monuments of the world's civilization. This is not the place to attempt to account for the kaleidoscopic change that occurred. It is sufficient merely to record the fact that a great international war having broken out, any record of the operations of the Division of Intercourse and Education for the year ending June 30, 1914, can now possess only an academic interest.

It may, however, be appropriate to state that as soon as practicable after the outbreak of the war the Executive Committee ordered the cessation of all work of peace propaganda in countries other than those on the American continent, since it was plain that the further expenditure of funds for such purposes would be sheer waste and might give ground for serious misunderstanding and grave criticism of any action that should be taken. This policy was concurred in by the Trustees at their semi-annual meeting held in New York on November 13. At the present time, therefore, the Division of Intercourse and Education is doing no work outside of the United States beyond merely keeping alive and in existence the framework of its European organization and retaining the invaluable services of its several correspondents in various European countries and in Japan.

It is apparent that when the present great war is ended the whole international situation must be studied anew. The old machinery and the old methods for promoting international intercourse and good will have either broken down or have proved ineffective. It will be necessary to devise and to put in operation new plans for the great and doubtless long task of reconstruction which must

be entered upon just as soon as the present work of destruction comes to an end. The lessons of the present war must first be learned and they must then be taught to the peoples of the earth. The significance of true internationalism must be dwelt upon and held before the imagination and the conscience of mankind as a moral and regenerative force.

Administration of the Division

IN THE UNITED STATES

The offices of the Division continue to be maintained at 407 West 117th Street, New York. The offices of the Division of Economics and History and those of the American Association for International Conciliation are in the same building, the annual rental of which is $1,600.

A steady increase in the volume of correspondence was observed up to the summer of 1914. After September 1 this growth became so rapid as to necessitate an addition to the clerical force. The office force consists of an Assistant to the Director, a Chief Clerk, two stenographers, a typist, a messenger and a caretaker, whose total annual compensation amounts to $6,252. Of this amount $2,160 is part of the cost of special work of propaganda in the United States recently undertaken, rather than expense of general administration. The present and future importance of the correspondence being carried on by the Division with leaders of opinion and representative men in each one of the several belligerent nations and in almost all the important neutral nations, can not be overestimated. Some day this correspondence may prove a source of invaluable information to the future historian of the war.

Perhaps the most important present possession of the Division is the mass of correspondence and the collection of cuttings from newspapers and periodicals that bear upon international relations and particularly upon the present war. These are carefully filed both by subject and by number and are indexed by a card system which makes reference easy and rapid. During the past year the number of persons with whom cuttings from newspapers and periodicals are exchanged has been more than doubled. The Acting Director is thus kept very closely in touch with the movement of public opinion in other countries and is enabled to inform a larger body of correspondents as to American opinion.

Much thought and study have been given to means by which public opinion in this country may be properly instructed as to the true lessons which may and should be learned from the causes and the conduct of the European war. The movement for an investigation into the military preparedness of the United States and for the increase of military and naval armaments here makes it imperative that the general public should be fully informed as to the significance of an agitation of this kind and as to the results to which it may lead, if not kept within bounds of reason.

Attention may be called to the vast number of books, pamphlets and periodicals which for months past have been pouring into the Division from various European countries. Questions relating to the causes of the present war and to its conduct and to the responsibility for various acts of commission and omission, are discussed in these publications from every possible point of view. Proposals of every conceivable kind, often by men of first rate importance, have been made for terms of a peace which shall be both equitable and permanent. The classification and study of this large amount of material has greatly increased the work of the Division during the past few months.

IN EUROPE

Until the latter part of July, 1914, the functions of the European Bureau were carried on effectively at the offices, 24 rue Pierre Curie, Paris.

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914, the activity of the Bureau was broadly extended. The organizations and institutions with which relations were maintained increased considerably in number. In particular, the organization and management of the Commission to inquire into the causes and conduct of the Balkan Wars, added a serious responsibility which was ably and efficiently met.

The funds received by the Bureau from the treasury of the Endowment, on account of the Division of Intercourse and Education, amounted to fr. 358,505.15 and the total disbursements for this Division were fr. 393,303.45.

For the Division of Economics and History the receipts were fr. 40,656.85 and the disbursements fr. 22,181.70.

The following is a brief summary of the financial transactions:

Receipts.

For Division of Intercourse and Education	fr.	358,505.15
For Division of Economics and History		40,656.85
Total Receipts	fr.	399,162.00

Disbursements.

Administration	fr.	53,833.15
Traveling Expenses of Advisory Council		11,797.25
Honoraria to Correspondents of Bureau		5,099.15
Subventions to Societies and Institutions		299,728.75
Balkan Commission		22,845.15
Disbursements for Division of Intercourse and Education	fr.	393,303.45
Disbursements for Division of Economics and History		22,181.70
Total Disbursements	fr.	415,485.15

Baron d'Estournelles de Constant, President of the Advisory Council in Europe, keeps in close and constant touch with the officers of the Bureau. With wise counsel and kindly advice he directs the work of M. Prudhommeaux, Secretary General, and M. Puech, Secretary.

Correspondence is regularly maintained with the accredited Correspondents of the Bureau, with the American offices and with three hundred organizations for peace in all parts of the world.

Full and detailed financial statements, verified and approved by the auditor, Professor Theodore Ruyssen, are regularly rendered to the Acting Director and by him submitted to the Executive Committee. Careful economy and efficiency are demonstrated by these reports.

Seventy new requests for subventions in aid of peace work have been carefully examined. The subventions granted to those deemed most worthy amounted to fr. 23,623.

Exchange of cuttings from newspapers and periodicals, distribution of books and pamphlets and the translation of important works, are included in the regular activities of the Bureau. Representatives of the Bureau attended the Congress of the *Verband für internationale Verständigung* (October, 1913), Norman Angell's "Study Week" (September, 1913), and the Congress of *L'Office Central des Associations Internationales* (Ghent, Brussels, June, 1913).

The establishment of the Frédéric Passy Library within a short distance of the office of the European Bureau, has not only been a memorial of the eminent pacifist whose name it bears, but has also proved of great value as a center of information. Mlle. Amelot, formerly private secretary to M. Frédéric Passy, has been good enough to consent to act as librarian and also to assist in work of bibliography and documentation for the Bureau.

On June 16, 1914, in Paris, at a meeting specially called by him, the Acting Director met the following:

Baron d'Estournelles de Constant	of Paris
Professor Heinrich Lammasch	of Vienna
Professor André Weiss	of Paris
Professor Otfried Nippold	of Frankfurt
Professor Wilhelm Paszkowski	of Berlin
Dr. Alfred H. Fried	of Vienna
Francis W. Hirst, Esq.	of London
Professor Theodore Ruyssen	of Bordeaux
Dr. J. Prudhommeaux	of Paris
Dr. J. L. Puech	of Paris

The purpose of this meeting was the exchange of views as to public opinion in the countries severally represented by those present. Much that was then

said was of a confidential nature; but it may now be stated that the opinion of all present was practically unanimous that the spirit of militarism had developed and was developing in the various European countries to an extent sufficient to cause alarm for the near future. Nevertheless, even at that time, the absolute breakdown of European diplomacy, which was to result within six weeks in a general conflagration of war among the greatest European powers, was not foreseen by anyone.

Since the beginning of the war, following the instructions of the Trustees of the Endowment, the European Bureau has curtailed its work as far as possible and has confined it to the maintenance of the organization in Paris and to correspondence with the American offices of the Endowment for the purpose of keeping the Acting Director and the Executive Committee thoroughly informed of the progress of events and of opinion in France. The annual report of the European Bureau, rendered December 2, 1914, closes with these words:

> We believe firmly that the present war will fortify public opinion in the determination to organize, for the future, international relations on a less fragile foundation. More than ever our work will be needed to mitigate and in so far as may be possible to repair the results of the calamity which we predicted but were not able to prevent.

ADVISORY COUNCIL IN EUROPE

The value to the European Bureau and to the Acting Director of the aid of the Advisory Council has been increasingly apparent.

The eminent men who compose the Council, though burdened with weighty State and personal responsibilities, have responded gladly and thoughtfully to requests for advice and guidance.

The annual meeting which normally would have been held in October, 1914, was necessarily omitted.

The deaths of Dr. Albert Gobat, Señor João de Païva, Baroness Bertha von Suttner and Marquis Visconti-Venosta, have brought to their colleagues a deep sense of personal loss.

THE EUROPEAN EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

The executive committee of the Advisory Council in Europe has exercised a wise control over the activities of the European Bureau.

The decision of this committee is final on all requests for subventions in Europe and Asia, subject to the approval of the Executive Committee of the Trustees. It recommends measures to be adopted by the Trustees of the Endowment. At the proper time measures will be taken to fill the vacancies caused by the resignation of Professor Philipp Zorn and the death of Baron Bonde.

PUBLICITY COMMITTEE

On January 16, 1914, M. Georges Bourdon, at the request of the Press Commission of the European Bureau, submitted a detailed report of an elaborate plan for a world wide publicity bureau in the interest of international friendship.

Careful and thorough estimates for organization and maintenance were presented. The report is of great instructive value, but it is clearly evident that the income of the Endowment would not permit the carrying out of the plan.

A meeting of the Press Commission was held in Paris, January 22 and 23, 1914, at which were present:

Baron d'Estournelles de Constant,
Georges Bourdon,
Leon Boll,
Th. Curti,
Alfred H. Fried,
Edoardo Giretti,
Christian L. Lange,
G. H. Perris,
H. La Fontaine.

The report of Mr. Bourdon was presented and carefully discussed. A plan requiring less capital, developed by Norman Angell and Th. Curti, was also presented.

The Commission approved the latter but at the same time expressed the wish that Mr. Bourdon's plan should receive further consideration at a later date.

A meeting of the Committee was held on June 18, 1914, at which the Acting Director, Mr. Norman Angell, Professor Heinrich Lammasch, M. Paul Eyschen, Professor Nippold, Professor Paszkowski, Francis W. Hirst, Esq., and Dr. David Starr Jordan, were present, in addition to those at the January meeting, with the exception of MM. Giretti and La Fontaine.

At this meeting the opinion was expressed that an early beginning of publicity work on a small scale should be made through correspondents in from three to six large capitals.

Work in Europe

LE BUREAU INTERNATIONAL DE LA PAIX, BERNE

Through the executive committee of the Advisory Council in Europe a subvention of fr. 75,000 was made to the Berne Bureau for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914. This subvention was paid in quarterly amounts. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1915, a subvention of fr. 50,000 was proposed by the executive committee of the Advisory Council in Europe and fr. 12,500 was

paid to the Berne Bureau on account of this subvention for the quarter ending September 30, 1914. As has already,been stated, the outbreak of war in Europe made it necessary to cease all further payments of this kind.

The annual report of the Berne Bureau shows that on August 22, 1913, the regular annual meeting was held at The Hague under the presidency of Senator Henri La Fontaine. March 18 and 19, 1914, a special meeting was held at Berne for the principal purpose of revising the statutes. Regret was expressed that the Trustees of the Endowment had deemed it wise to reduce the annual subvention of the Bureau. In August, 1913, and in March, 1914, the governing Commission held meetings at which questions of finance and policy were discussed. Revision of the statutes was also discussed at length and due preparations were made for submitting the proposed changes to the special meeting of the delegates. During the year the executive committee of the Berne Bureau held ten meetings, at which, in addition to regular business detail, matters for consideration by the governing commission were prepared.

The financial report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914, shows that the total receipts of the Berne Bureau were fr. 108,202.54. Of this amount fr. 75,046.65, about 70 per cent, was received from the Endowment. The official staff consisted of:

Director,
Secretary General and Editor,
Assistant Secretary,
Secretary to the Director and Accountant,
Librarian,

the total annual compensation of whom amounted to fr. 26,876.83. The annual meeting scheduled for September, 1914, at Vienna, was of necessity omitted. The sudden death of the Director, Dr. Albert Gobat, at the meeting of the governing commission, March 16, 1914, was a sad blow and a grave loss to his many friends. No Director has yet been appointed to fill the vacancy. Since March, 1914, Dr. Bovet has given generously of his time to the administration of the Bureau.

L'OFFICE CENTRAL DES ASSOCIATIONS INTERNATIONALES, BRUSSELS

The war conditions prevailing in Belgium have prevented the preparation and receipt of any formal report from *L'Office Central*. It is assumed, however, that up to the month of July, 1914, the bibliographic and documentary work was carried forward without hindrance on the lines already established. On the recommendation of the executive committee of the Advisory Council in Europe a subvention of fr. 75,000 was proposed for *L'Office Central* for the year ending June 30, 1915, but only the first quarterly payment was made owing to the outbreak of war.

UNION INTERPARLEMENTAIRE, BRUSSELS

In view of the fact that the *Union Interparlementaire* was adequately supported by the various governments represented in its membership, no subvention was proposed in aid of this important work for the year ending June 30, 1915. The great value of the work of the *Union Interparlementaire* is indicated by the mere mention of a few of its many activities, for example:

> Publications, among which are the Annuaire and Interparliamentary documents.
>
> Study committees on organization; on reform of maritime law in time of war; on neutrality; on international jurisdiction and mediation; on the permanent organization of the Hague Conferences; on aviation in war.

On the outbreak of the war, the executive committee of the *Union Interparlementaire* decided upon a temporary transfer of the administrative offices of the *Union* to Christiania, Norway. As it was then impossible for the *Union* to obtain the funds which it had on deposit in Belgium, application was made to the Carnegie Endowment for an advance of five hundred pounds sterling, to meet necessary emergency expense. A loan of this amount was authorized by the Executive Committee on November 20, 1914.

INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATION LEAGUE, LONDON

An annual subvention of $1,000 is made through the European Bureau to the International Arbitration League. The annual report of the Secretary shows that in addition to the routine work of the League its activities included:

> The placing, in the Peace Palace at The Hague, a bust of Sir Randal Cremer, which was unveiled by Mr. Andrew Carnegie; in June, 1914, a public dinner was given to the Right Hon. Thomas Burt, M.P., for over thirty-two years President of the League.

During the year the League has taken an active share in the work of the British National Peace Council and of the International Peace Congress.

NATIONAL PEACE COUNCIL, LONDON

The National Peace Council is now completing the tenth year of its activity and acts as a bond of union for forty-three peace organizations.

It was influential in promoting better acquaintance and friendship between citizens of Germany and of Great Britain. A year ago the improvement in these

relations was marked. From June 9 to 12, 1914, inclusive, the Tenth National Peace Congress was held in Liverpool. The National Peace Council organized and conducted this Congress.

The Council publishes the Peace Year Book, as well as numerous pamphlets and circulars, and is aided by a small subvention from the European Bureau of the Endowment.

AID TO PERIODICALS

Since the organization of the Division of Intercourse and Education, subventions have been granted in aid of four periodicals, published in Europe in support of the peace movement and of the betterment of international relations.

These subventions are in the nature of orders for a specified number of subscriptions to the periodicals.

1. *Die Friedens-Warte, Vienna.* Over 4,000 copies of this important journal, published and edited by Dr. Alfred H. Fried, are mailed regularly to a special list of addresses in return for the annual subvention of $6,000.

Many articles by men of international note have been published, one on Lord Haldane by Dr. Umfrid in the October, 1914, issue being especially worthy of note.

2. *La Paix par le Droit, Paris.* Since August, 1914, the difficulties confronting the staff of this journal have been many. The majority of the staff were called to the defense of France. Nevertheless, the publication has continued and in the past few months has contributed important documents on the progress of the war.

The annual subvention from the Endowment to *La Paix par le Droit* is $1,375.

3. *The Arbitrator, London.* In return for the annual subvention of $250, *The Arbitrator,* published by the International Arbitration League, is sent to 1,000 addresses, mostly in Great Britain. During the past year the monthly circulation has increased by five hundred copies.

The influence of the journal is particularly noticeable among members of trade unions, coöperative societies and like bodies.

4. *The Herald of Peace, London.* The annual report of The Peace Society shows that *The Herald of Peace* and the *Olive Leaf* have a quarterly circulation of 5,300.

The report says:

> We are indebted to the Carnegie Endowment for an annual grant of nominally £50, on condition that six hundred and sixty-six copies are gratuitously distributed. This grant is made on the definite understanding that, as soon as practicable, we shall resume the monthly issue of the two magazines, which, it is needless to say, we are anxious to do.

Special Correspondents

DR. ALFRED H. FRIED, correspondent at Vienna, devotes the larger part of his time to the editing and publication of *Die Friedens-Warte*. He has been able to keep up the high standard of this excellent journal which is widely read not only in Germany and Austria, but in many other countries. His advice has been of much value to the Press Commission of the European Bureau. Dr. Fried is also active in the work of the *Bureau International de la Paix*. Since the beginning of the war, Dr. Fried has made his headquarters at Berne, Switzerland, where he is continuing his work.

FRANCIS W. HIRST, ESQ., correspondent at London, is editor of *The Economist*, a newspaper of large influence which is frequently quoted in American journals. As author of numerous books on international relations, Mr. Hirst is well known to the reading public. His studies of conditions in the Balkans and of commerce on the North Sea have been of great value.

MR. T. MIYAOKA, correspondent at Tokio, is an indefatigable student of world problems of the present time. In addition to his professional duties, he acts as the representative in Japan of the Association for International Conciliation and reports regularly on matters of importance which bear on the relations of Japan with other countries. Among his most valuable reports have been those on Japan's action in the present war and on the relations between China and Japan. In his annual report, dated February 5, 1915, Mr. Miyaoka reviews particularly the relations between Japan and the United States and gives an able and interesting summary of the growth of internationalism in Japan since June 30, 1913. This report is published under the title, "Growth of Internationalism in Japan," as publication No. 6 of this Division.

PROFESSOR DR. WILHELM PASZKOWSKI, correspondent at Berlin, devotes himself particularly to the encouragement of friendship among the students of various nations who gather at the capital of the German Empire. In this work, conducted through the Universitäts-Auskunftsstelle and the Böttinger Studienhaus, he has been highly successful. Up to the summer of 1914 his valuable reports were promptly received. His later letters have contained much of interest and importance, though frequently they were delayed in transit.

While the special correspondents mentioned in the foregoing keep the Acting Director thoroughly informed by confidential letters about matters of world importance, a less regular correspondence is maintained with a large number

of persons in many countries. This correspondence is of the highest value, in enabling the Trustees of the Endowment to keep much more promptly and thoroughly informed as to public opinion in all quarters than would be possible by any other means.

Relations with Other American Republics

With the rapid movement of history and the swift changes in international relations, conditions at this time emphasize anew the importance of mutual knowledge and friendship between the Republics of the two Americas. The lessons now being learned at such fearful cost in the Eastern Hemisphere offer a sad and painful commentary on the results of international distrust, selfish diplomacy and in particular the vicious circle of rivalry in armaments.

From the organization of the Division of Intercourse and Education one of its most important objects has been the development of better understanding between American Republics.

Careful study has been given to methods by which this object could be attained. After the visit to South America made by Mr. Robert Bacon in 1913, a Pan American Division of the American Association for International Conciliation was organized. An important activity of this Division during the past year was the visit to South America of a group of American educators whose object was to familiarize themselves with the educational problems and methods of the other American Republics, to consult with representative men in each country and to bring back to the United States a fund of first-hand information to impart to those with whom their duties bring them in contact.

Increased interest in the history and language of our neighbors to the south has already been stimulated as a result of this tour.

The party consisted of:

Dr. Harry Erwin Bard,	Director of the Pan American Division.
Percy Bently Burnet,	Manual Training School, Kansas City, Mo.
Prof. John D. Fitz-Gerald,	University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill.
Prof. Reginald R. Goodell,	Simmons College, Boston, Mass.
Prof. Chester Lloyd Jones,	University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.
Joseph B. Lockey,	Formerly of the Department of Education, Lima, Peru.
Prof. F. B. Luquiens,	Yale University, New Haven, Conn.
Prof. L. C. Marshall,	University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.
William T. Morrey,	Bushwick High School, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Prof C. E. Persinger,	University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Nebr.
G. E. Snider,	College of the City of New York, New York.
Prof. A. H. Willett.	Carnegie Institute of Technology, Pittsburgh, Pa.

The countries visited were Brazil, Uruguay, Argentine, Chile, Peru and Panama. A visit to Colombia had been included in the itinerary, but the outbreak of the European war rendered transportation by sea too irregular and uncertain to permit of this.

In all the cities visited, the utmost courtesy and helpfulness were extended to the party. Arrangements were made for the exchange of scholarly publications between the educational institutions visited and those of the United States. Every opportunity was afforded to visit schools and universities and to meet representative men and women at receptions and other social meetings. To some extent the foundation was laid for a better knowledge of each other by the American Republics.

The Division of Intercourse and Education has arranged through the American Bar Association to invite South American delegates to attend the annual meeting of the Association at Salt Lake City in 1915. The coincidence of this meeting with the Panama Pacific Exposition will give these delegates a favorable opportunity to study our institutions and to meet a large number of our citizens to whom they will be able to give a clear impression of the institutions of their own countries.

It is hoped that a plan may be developed by which students from South America may be aided and encouraged to visit universities of the United States, for the purpose of completing their professional studies. Certain technical difficulties must be surmounted before this can be satisfactorily arranged. Correspondence is now under way looking to the elimination of these difficulties and to the provision for adequate facilities to carry out the plan.

It is encouraging to note that the lately organized Foreign Relations Committee of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States has arranged to send a series of brief weekly bulletins to the important newspapers in South and Central America. These bulletins will take up subjects of commercial and other interest to the American Republics.

Relations with Japan and the Orient

During the three years 1911, 1912 and 1913, the exchange of visits between Japan and the United States progressed with most satisfactory results. From Japan, Professor Inazo Nitobe came in 1911 (See Year Book, 1912, p. 71), and Professor Shosuke Sato visited the United States in 1913 (See Year Book, 1913–1914, p. 70).

In 1912, Mr. Hamilton Wright Mabie visited Japan as the representative of the Carnegie Endowment.

It had been arranged that President John Grier Hibben, of Princeton University, should visit Japan in 1914–15, but it was deemed expedient to postpone the matter until after the close of the war.

Three years' experience has demonstrated clearly the value of these visits.

The exchange is, of necessity, interrupted for a time. As soon as may appear advisable, the Acting Director will arrange for its resumption with the committee of eminent citizens of Japan who bear the expense of the representatives of Japan chosen to visit the United States, and who arrange the itinerary and entertainment of the representatives of the Endowment who visit Japan.

INTERNATIONAL VISITS OF REPRESENTATIVE MEN

In the spring of 1914, Hon. W. D. B. Ainey, member of Congress from Pennsylvania, one of the American delegates to the Interparliamentary Union, and Secretary of the Japanese-American Group of the Union organized at the Hague Conference in 1914, visited Japan to consult with the Japanese delegates. The Division of Intercourse and Education was much interested in this visit and in the prospect that it would result in a closer harmony in the work of the legislative representatives of the two nations. A part of Mr. Ainey's traveling expenses were provided for by the Endowment.

In November, 1914, M. Eugene Brieux of the French Academy, was the guest of honor at the annual meeting of the American Academy of Arts and Letters. M. Brieux bore a cordial message of greeting from President Poincaré and delivered a notable address at the joint meeting of the American Academy of Arts and Letters and the American Institute of Arts and Letters in New York, November 18, 1914.

Thereafter, M. Brieux delivered a large number of lectures in cities of the United States and in Canada. An honorarium to cover a part of his expenses was provided by this Division.

Association for International Conciliation

The work of the Association for International Conciliation in France, Germany, England, Canada, Japan, the United States and in the larger republics of South America, shows a continued and healthy growth. Cordial and effective coöperation with the Division makes possible many lines of effort toward the improvement of relations between nations. Baron d'Estournelles de Constant, Président Fondateur of the parent association in Paris, directs general policies and keeps in constant communication with the secretaries of the various branches.

This year the usual annual reports have in some cases been omitted, but our correspondence demonstrates the fact that the associations are pursuing their activities as far as possible and are devoting themselves to study of new conditions. At the end of the war this worldwide organization will be in position to exert some influence toward a peace which will hold promise of permanency and of justice to all nations.

The *Conciliation Internationale* at Paris has made an especial effort to increase a spirit of friendliness between Germany and France. Perhaps a result of this effort may be noted at present in the fact that of all the opposing nations in the present war, the least spirit of hostility is to be found between the French and the Germans.

The *Verband für internationale Verständigung* at Frankfurt, and the World Friendship Society at London, have actively coöperated in the general work of conciliation. Professor Dr. Nippold of the German branch has been in Switzerland since the beginning of the war. He has kept in as close touch as possible with the American branch, and has aided with counsel and advice in the deliberations of the *Bureau international de la Paix*.

The American Association for International Conciliation has enlarged its work in aid of the Division, and of the branches of the Conciliation in other countries. Owing to a largely increased demand for its monthly publications, the documents are now distributed in editions of over 90,000 each. Since September, 1914, the publications have been confined for the most part to official documents concerning the war. Among these are the British White Papers, the German White Book, the Belgian Gray Book, the Russian Orange Book and the French Yellow Book. Official documents from Japan have also been included in the series. It is proposed to publish all important official papers for the purpose of providing in convenient form a comprehensive collection from which readers may learn the methods by which wars are brought about or avoided.

In the effort to promote in all practicable ways mutual understanding and good feeling between the American people and those of other countries, the Association has undertaken many enterprises which may be summarized under the following headings:

1. International visits.

a. A group of five students were sent as delegates to the International Congress of Students at Santiago de Chile, planned for the week commencing September 6, 1914.

b. Seven university men attended the Norman Angell Summer School which was held in England, June 20–September 20, 1914.

c. A party of fourteen American scholars and teachers made the tour of the principal capitals of South America for the purpose of developing closer intellectual and cultural relations between the peoples of the United States and of the other republics of America.

2. Lecture tours.

a. B. N. Langdon-Davies of London visited the principal cities of the United States from October 8 to December 16, 1914, the thesis of *The Great Illusion* being his subject.

b. Norman Angell, author of *The Great Illusion,* followed Mr. Langdon-Davies by a visit to this country from February 14 to April 19, 1914.

c. Hamilton Wright Mabie delivered a series of ten lectures from March 16 to April 4, 1914, upon the subject "Our Neighbors, the Japanese."

d. Sydney L. Gulick, in coöperation with the Federal Council of Churches, made an extensive lecture tour of the United States.

3. Supplementary distribution of important printed material.

a. 100 copies of *The Last Shot* by Frederick Palmer were distributed to a selected list of preparatory schools.

b. 500 copies of *The Independent,* Mediation Number, and 500 *War and Peace,* April, 1914, were distributed to selected lists.

c. 20,000 pamphlets with regard to the Panama Canal Tolls Question were distributed to selected lists of business men.

d. 1,500 copies of *The Great Illusion* were sent to selected lists of libraries, universities and individuals.

Dr. Dunbar Rowland, Assistant Secretary for the Southern States, reports promising results of his work, among them being the activity of the women under the auspices of patriotic societies.

During the last fiscal year the allotments made to and through the American Branch of the Association for International Conciliation, amounted to $85,650, as follows:

For its main work of propaganda, including administration and publication expense, an annual subvention was made to the American Branch by the Endowment of	$21,700
Annual subventions for specific uses were made as follows: For payment to:	
American Group of the Interparliamentary Union, Brussels	2,500
Conciliation Internationale, Paris	4,000
Verband für internationale Verständigung, Frankfurt	6,000
Newspaper correspondence with Germany (See minutes of April 18, 1913, p. 62.)	500
During the year ended June 30, 1914, the following subventions were made for special purposes:	
For the purchase and distribution of important books of propaganda	7,000
For aid to the France-America Committee	2,000
For expenses of French delegates to the United States	6,000
For propaganda in moving pictures	15,000
For news digests, lectures, honoraria, distribution of books, and traveling expenses	18,450
For expense of delegates to Pan American Students Congress	2,500

Other Work in the United States

The American Peace Society is the central organization through the medium of which the Division of Intercourse and Education coöperates with the peace societies of the United States. In the annual report presented at the meeting held May 8, 1914, at Washington, it is shown that departments are maintained in five geographical divisions of the country, as follows:

Central West,	including Illinois, Iowa, Indiana, Ohio, Michigan and Wisconsin.
New England,	including the New England States.
New York,	including New York and New Jersey.
Pacific Coast,	including Washington, Oregon and California.
South Atlantic States,	including Virginia, Florida, North and South Carolina and Georgia.

There are thirty-one constituent branches, thirteen sectional societies and two affiliated societies, with members totaling 6,969. Relations are maintained with ten additional national and international organizations.

The total receipts of the American Peace Society for the fiscal year ended April 30, 1914, including the annual subvention of $31,000 received from the Carnegie Endowment and $3,008.87 income from invested funds, were $39,632.53. The total expenditures for the same period amounted to $43,002.43. It is evident from this statement that an earnest effort is needed to increase the income from sources hitherto unproductive as well as by a large increase in the number of contributing members.

The official organ of the Society, *The Advocate of Peace,* is published monthly in editions of 11,000, an increase of 1,000 over the previous year. Valuable work is being done in the journal's newly organized department of legislation, in which important measures pending in Congress are quoted by title and number. Field Department Notes form a feature of much interest to members of Constituent Branches and Sectional Societies.

The publication and distribution of pamphlets and leaflets on topics of interest, and the sale of books on subjects relating to international peace, are useful methods of education.

Arrangements are made for a large number of popular lectures both in the larger cities and in rural districts. Preparation for the annual American Peace Congresses and coöperation in the International Peace Congresses offer valuable opportunities for constructive work.

EDUCATIONAL WORK IN THE UNITED STATES

In the autumn of 1914, the Division of Intercourse and Education initiated three methods of educational work in the United States for the purpose of

awakening interest in and study of international questions by the following means:

(1) Publicity,
(2) Lectures, and
(3) The organization of International Polity Clubs in Universities and Colleges.

(1) Cordial coöperation has been received from men experienced in the newspaper and periodical world.

Interviews with men of influence, including Mr. Andrew Carnegie, on subjects of current international importance, were published in the autumn of 1914, in newspapers of large circulation. The effectiveness of this work in supplying needed information to the public was so apparent that it seemed wise to arrange for its continuance by systematic methods. Since its initiation, this work has been conducted on the merit alone of the articles submitted by the interviewers for publication at regular rates, and no subsidy for the purpose has been made.

(2) A number of prominent persons have kindly agreed to coöperate in the work of informing public opinion by delivering lectures on international topics before colleges, chambers of commerce, boards of trade, clubs, lyceum audiences and similar bodies. They are as follows:

Miss Jane Addams	Hull House, Chicago, Ill.
Dean Charles R. Brown	Divinity School, Yale University.
Mr. Atherton Brownell	Of the Editorial Staff of the *Public Ledger,* Philadelphia.
Hon. Theodore E. Burton	Former Senator from Ohio.
Hon. P. P. Claxton	U. S. Commissioner of Education.
Mr. Hamilton Holt	Editor *Independent,* New York.
Prof. William I. Hull	Professor of History and International Relations, Swarthmore College.
Rev. Charles E. Jefferson	Pastor of the Broadway Tabernacle Church, New York.
Prof. Alvin S. Johnson	Professor of Political Economy, Cornell University.
Rev. Jenkin Lloyd Jones	Director Abraham Lincoln Centre, Chicago, Ill.
Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King	Former Minister of Labor, Canada, and Fellow of the Royal Society of Canada.
Prof. George W. Kirchwey	Professor of Law, Columbia University.
Dr. Hamilton Wright Mabie	Editor, *The Outlook,* New York.
Dr. Edwin D. Mead	Director World Peace Foundation, Boston.
President S. C. Mitchell	Delaware College, Newark, Delaware.
President Rush Rhees	President of Rochester University.

Hon. August Schvan	For five years private secretary to the Minister of Foreign Affairs at Stockholm and Chamberlain to the King of Sweden.
Hon. James L. Slayden	Member of Congress from Texas.

Arrangements have been made for between one and two hundred lectures to be delivered in all sections of the United States during the first seven months of 1915. Plans are under way for a considerably larger number of lectures during the following year.

(3) The American Association for International Conciliation is coöperating actively with the Division of Intercourse and Education in the work of organizing international polity clubs at a number of colleges and universities for the purpose of stimulating interest in our international problems. Clubs have already been organized at Chicago University, Columbia University, Cornell University, Harvard University, Princeton University, State University of Iowa, Trinity College, University of Michigan, University of Minnesota, University of Missouri, University of Nebraska, University of Wisconsin and Yale University. The work is being continued by a number of well informed college men, who visit educational institutions, address meetings of students, and supply the local committees with ideas, methods and literature. Dr. John Mez, president of the international students' fraternal order, Corda Fratres, has taken a leading part in this work. The following quotation demonstrates the impression made:

The Syracuse Daily Orange, February 6, 1915

> Whatever his subject, Dr. Mez deals with it from the standpoint of a student and a man of the world, a practical man. He deals with it in a manner that makes it of absorbing interest to everyone in his audience. His talks are a wonderful peace gospel and should have a decided effect to bring about sane thinking upon the part of all those who are so favored as to be able to hear him.

At Syracuse University a club with a student membership of one hundred was formed.

By the three methods above outlined a keen interest in the current problems which relate to international life has already been aroused in that large body of young men and young women which will be a powerful force in molding public opinion during the next generation. Exact knowledge of all aspects of international problems is a vital necessity in all democratic countries. The diffusion of such knowledge is one object of the work of the Division.

Special Undertakings

The report of the Commission of Inquiry as to the causes and conduct of the two Balkan wars was made public in May, 1914, in France and the United States

and was widely commented upon by the periodical press of Europe and America.

Before publication the entire report was submitted to each member of the Commission, and nothing was included in the Report as published which was not unanimously accepted. The Commission was composed as follows:

Austria:	Dr. Josef Redlich, Professor of Public Law in the University of Vienna;
France:	Baron d'Estournelles de Constant, Senator;
	M. Justin Godart, Lawyer and Member of the Chamber of Deputies;
Germany:	Dr. Walther Schücking, Professor of Law at the University of Marburg;
Great Britain:	Francis W. Hirst, Esq., Editor of *The Economist;*
	Dr. H. N. Brailsford, Journalist;
Russia:	Professor Paul Milioukov, Member of the Douma;
United States:	Dr. Samuel T. Dutton, Professor in the Teachers' College, Columbia University.

The well known character of the gentlemen above named disarms all possible suspicion that any statement of facts on which they have agreed unanimously can be challenged as prejudiced.

While there has been no attempt to make a complete collection of newspaper notices a total of 333 cuttings on the Balkan report has been received. These were divided by countries of origin as follows:

American	216
Danish	1
English	5
French	92
German	13
Italian	5
Portuguese	1
Total	333

The American Press Association sent out to its entire list of correspondents a review of about 1,500 words written by their own staff from advance proof sheets. Not only was this printed wholly or in part in all the important newspapers of the United States, but extended editorial comment was made, mostly of a nature favorable to the conclusions drawn by the report.

Within a month of publication attacks on the report were given out to the press from persons or officials representing one or another of the belligerents. This was to be expected, as impartiality is not likely to give satisfaction when feeling is running high.

As for the report itself only a brief reference is possible here.

Innumerable authenticated cases of atrocity are given with proofs including sworn statements by eye witnesses and photographs. There is apparently no rule of international law applicable to land warfare that was not violated to a greater or less extent by all the belligerents. The excesses that marked the war of the Balkan allies against the Turks were insignificant in comparison with the atrocities committed in the second war waged between the former allies. Perhaps it might be fair to say that the soldiery and the non-combatant population were shown to have been equally responsible for the discreditable actions.

One matter of great importance is made evident by the report. War itself is the criminal force responsible for atrocities. It is not a case where special censure may be passed upon any race or religion or class. The condition of murderous conflict brought about by war so brutalizes a certain proportion of the individuals involved, that the finer instincts are at least temporarily wiped out and the beast in man controls his actions.

Of the 13,000 copies of the Report printed in English at Washington, about 10,000 have been distributed to a carefully selected list, including libraries, colleges and universities, and to the many students of international affairs who made application.

The French edition of 5,000 copies has been distributed by the European Bureau largely to addresses in Europe.

As evidence of the keen public interest in the Report of the Balkan Commission a few editorial comments may be quoted.

Evening Post, New York, May 18, 1914

The report of the international commission of inquiry into the cause and effects of the Balkan Wars made public today is a shocking addition to the literature of horror. Writers of fiction have been busy of late in depicting the devastation of war. Their efforts pale before the matter-of-fact recital produced by a body of investigators who went at their task in a spirit of scientific impartiality and accuracy. * * * Yet the tale of horror embodied in the Commission's report is so compelling that no endeavor, however unpromising, should be omitted to prevent or mitigate a repetition of barbarous fury, the fruit of which is not only untold suffering for its victims, but the permanent moral degradation of those who are its agent.

The Tribune, New York, May 18, 1914

The Balkan States are at the bar of humanity. That is the meaning of the report which is made public elsewhere in our columns this morning. The newspaper war news, "Hot i' the mouth" or "Chilled by the censor" may have been errant. But this detailed and deliberate statement put forward by an impartial and independent commission will command credence. The world can not dismiss its awful findings. * * * The worst of it, from one point of view, is the flagrant flouting of international law.

The Pioneer Press, St. Paul, May 20, 1914

It was a distinguished group of men who undertook the investigation and they have apparently done a thorough job of it, sparing nobody and no people which deserve condemnation. * * * Though the Commission attempted to estimate the awful moral consequences to the Balkan peoples of their soldiers' dread deeds, it is a task beyond the power of human beings and one can only stand aghast in the presence of so many horrors.

The Herald, Boston, May 21, 1914

Now we know the truth as ascertained in the devastated territories by well known men of character and ability—American, German, British, Austrian, French and Russian, and the truth is a crushing condemnation of war, and nothing is more evident in the Balkans today than the utter futility of fighting as a means of settling any racial, religious or territorial question.

The Eagle, Brooklyn, May 18, 1914

Shocking as these revelations are we can not help feeling glad that they have been put before the world. Even the people of the Balkans are not so thick skinned that they do not fear public opinion. * * * When the next war comes the combatants are likely in their own interest to put the savage instincts of their soldiery under restraint.

The Economist, London, July 18, 1914

The Report, which is in the main the work of the four members of the committee, of an Englishman, an American, a Frenchman and a Russian who conducted the investigation on the spot—probably constitutes the most searching inquiry ever made into any war, ancient or modern. Grave and judicial impartiality is its leading note, but although there is never any attempt at word-painting, the dry and detailed descriptions are alive with human feeling, and the result is a picture as agonizing as that drawn by Napier of the Siege of Badajoz, or of the Retreat from Moscow of Labaume.

The Morning Post, London, May 18, 1914

The fifth chapter on "The Wars and International Law" may be summed up by the quotation of a single sentence. "There is not in international law a single clause relative to hostilities on land and to the treatment of the wounded which has not been violated to a greater or less extent by all the belligerents."

Dépèche, Toulouse, May 21, 1914

What must we conclude from this unexpected revelation? Do the instincts of cruelty persist among the Balkan peoples when they appear to be lying out in the more civilized nations of western Europe? It appears that on this point the members of the Commission do not tell all their thoughts. Perhaps they fear that even in the twentieth century the demon of war may still be capable of overpowering the most peaceable nations and of transforming men who in normal times would not wish to see a chicken killed, into brutes drunk with carnage.

L'Étoile Belge, Brussels, July 11, 1914

The lesson which may be drawn from these terrible events is that war by its very character is a violation of the fundamental laws of humanity and is always monstrous and barbarous even when it has a high purpose, such as the enfranchisement of enslaved peoples.

La République, Paris, May 22, 1914

There is no reason to believe that the members of the Commission have been prejudiced more by sympathy for one nation than for the others. What they have proved above all is that no one of the belligerents is free from all blame.

Journal d'Allemagne, Berlin, June 21, 1914

One easily appreciates the great moral value of these documents which, for the first time, bring us the truth about the Balkan Wars. The work comes opportunely, for it sheds a clear light on the pretended advantages and the economic consequences of a modern war.

Norman Angell's Book, "The Great Illusion"

From Mr. Angell's annual report, it appears that on June 30, 1914, a total of 23,000 copies of the French edition of *The Great Illusion* had been sold. Over

10,000 copies in Spanish have been distributed to newspapers, libraries and a selected list of individuals in Spain and Spanish America. In Italy, besides the distribution of many thousand copies of *The Great Illusion* in Italian, Professor Cervesato has undertaken the publication of the Italian translation of *The Foundations of International Polity* by Mr. Angell. A publicity campaign in the form of signed newspaper articles dealing with these books and their application to the present situation is also under way. Through the American Association for International Conciliation, 1,500 copies of the revised edition of *The Great Illusion* have been distributed in the United States.

The magazine *War and Peace,* founded by a group of young Cambridge University men in October, 1913, has continued to fulfil its purpose to constitute an open forum for the discussion of questions bearing on international relationships. Among the subjects carefully discussed by writers of note have been the following:

A constructive policy of pacifism,
Conscription,
Capture of private property at sea,
War indemnities,
Labor's interest in internationalism.

The publishers of *War and Peace* have also issued a series of important pamphlets among which are:

Norman Angellism: How it concerns you.
By J. B. Steindale Bennett.
Commercial Security: Can it be obtained by Armaments?
By Norman Angell.
Militarism and Wages: The effect of militarism on wages and the price of commodities.
By F. Merttens.
Two Keels to One Not Enough: A debate with the President of the Navy League.
By Norman Angell.
Thirty Points for Angellism.
By George Benson.
The Failure of Sociology.
By R. O. Kapp.

Books written or edited by Norman Angell are:

The Foundations of International Polity, 1914.
War and the Workers, December, 1913.
A Grammar of the Discussion of War and Peace.
Problems of the War—and the Peace.
America and the New World State.

Mr. Angell has in addition contributed many articles on international subjects to European and American periodicals. In addition to delivering many lectures in Great Britain, Mr. Angell made an extended lecture tour in the United States in the spring of 1914, and conducted a summer school on international polity at Old Jordans, England, in July, 1914.

The Garton Foundation continues its influential work and in particular is studying the issues arising out of the war, among these being:

(1) War Indemnities,
(2) Terms of Peace,
(3) Unemployment after War.

A monograph on the Franco-German war indemnity has been widely distributed.

The Union of Democratic Control, formed to aid in making possible a more united Europe at the end of the war, has been influenced by Mr. Angell to avoid work of a purely political nature and to turn its efforts into educational and non-party lines.

Its established policy is:

(1) That in any rearrangement of European frontiers the wishes of the inhabitants of the territory in question shall be consulted.
(2) That the policy of Great Britain shall be directed towards the erection of machinery to give effect to international law and the public conscience of Europe.
(3) That British foreign policy shall be aimed not at maintaining a balance of power between rival groups but at an alliance of *all* the Powers for mutual assurance against aggression.
(4) Publicity in diplomatic negotiations.
(5) Nationalization of armaments.

Centenary of the Treaty of Ghent

The national committee for the celebration of the one-hundredth anniversary of peace among English-speaking peoples has decided to carry out a portion of the elaborate plans which had been formulated, but world conditions have made it necessary to modify the program to a considerable extent. At the celebration held at New Orleans, January 8, 9, and 10, 1915, Honorable Oscar S. Straus was present as the official representative of the Endowment.

Among the activities in which the Endowment has taken an interest is the publication of *The British Empire and the United States* by Professor William A. Dunning, over 1,000 copies of which were purchased and distributed in this country and the British Empire. From the hundreds of newspaper reviews and editorial notices of Professor Dunning's history the following extracts may be of interest:

The Times, London

Professor Dunning's volume will do much to assist the student. It takes us from the region of speculation to that of fact. It shows us that the adjustment of international jealousies and causes of offense not only may be, but has been, in one conspicuous instance, arranged without recourse to arms. For 100 years there has been no rupture between two great political aggregations, which have been in constant contact with one another and have been exposed during this period to the rivalries and suspicions, to the tides of popular sentiment and the clash of economic interests, that have led so frequently to armed conflict. If Britain and America have not quarreled since 1814, it was not because there was nothing to quarrel about; nor was it because no differences arose. How many grounds of dissension there were, how tense the strain frequently became, is set forth in detail in Professor Dunning's lucid chapters.

The Scotsman, Edinburgh

At all events, as things are, we may feel justified and happy believing that peace which has reigned between ourselves and our Transatlantic kinsmen for the past century is less likely to be broken now than at any previous period of the history of either.

The Congregationalist, Boston

The period has been one of great turmoil in the mutual relations of the two nations. To understand this it is necessary to know the course of history in each country, not merely to note a series of wrangles over boundaries. The strain and stress of the new nation struggling toward maturity was hardly less than that of the old empire in process of reshapement by and for the new democracy. The wonder grows that under such circumstances war should have been avoided. * * * The book is so fair in tone that it is easy to forget that the author is American until some detail of explanation is given which would not be a part of the furnishing of the British mind. There is a masterly account of the cross currents of feeling in secession times, culminating in the Geneva Award. Much is told also of Canadian history, adding thus to the value of the thorough and well-rounded historical record.

The Times, New York

In essentials his views are remarkably confirmed by the present European conflict. Now, both the United States and Great Britain are substantially economic rather than militaristic States; and it is the common basis of their civilizations which is the key to their peaceful relations throughout the past centuries.

The Independent, New York

With all the patience of the historian and all the insight of the political philosopher the story of the century is related and the author's conclusions rendered irresistible, that "Everything seems to promise the absence of all but friendly rivalry in reciprocal benefits and in contribution to the welfare of the race."

The Bookseller, Newsdealer and Stationer, New York

The record is certainly a magnificent one. Several times relations have been strained almost to the breaking point, but always reason and moderation have stepped in to calm the too hot-headed and guide the leaders into the channels of peace. Beginning with the "Readjustment After the War," the fortunes of both countries as they concern each other are continued to "Venezuela and After." The work has been finely done, and reads with an almost romantic interest.

The Athenæum, London

The great discovery, after all, in the diplomatic relations between the United States and ourselves has been the efficacy of arbitration. Dr. Dunning's relation of the progress of that principle, despite ultrapatriotic outbursts in the press and on the platform, will be read with pride on both sides of the Atlantic. Nor can there be any doubt that substantial justice has prevailed over all the subtleties of all the jurists.

The Call, Newark, N. J.

Notwithstanding that Europe, the center of twentieth century civilization, is engaged today in the greatest war of the world's history, than which none has been less justified, none more wicked, is it too much to believe that arbitration will yet take the place of savage conflict? Surely the record made by America and England in the last hundred years in settling peaceably the many hard questions that brought them to the verge of war gives ground for hope.

The Observer, London

His summary is authoritative, impartial and interesting. He has traced with care the stages of the somewhat perplexed diplomacy which occupied the statesmen of Washington and Downing-street for three generations, and he has shown how frequent was the reaction of the domestic affairs of the two countries upon their foreign policy. The survey leads to a hopeful conclusion. Friction was constantly developing between the peoples as well as the Governments, and on several occasions a serious quarrel seemed imminent. But the dispute never became an actual rupture, because in the end the balance of sober opinion among both nations condemned the wickedness and futility of a fratricidal war when a peaceful settlement was possible. * * * A study of Professor Dunning's seasonable pages can be usefully recommended to the alarmists and the pessimists, for they lead to the conclusion that there is no controversy which can not be peaceably adjusted if both parties are definitely convinced that any other solution would be intolerable.

The Refugee Ship

On August 1, 1914, Americans traveling in Europe found themselves confronted with an unprecedented emergency. All the usual forms of peaceful activity were paralyzed. An atmosphere of suspicion, uncertainty and dread pervaded the continent. Foreign exchange collapsed so completely that letters of credit, travelers' checks and other usual forms of transferring credit from one country to another became valueless, for immediate use, over night. With the exception of American Express Company checks on which some cash could be obtained after the first day or two of panic, this condition continued for some time. Train schedules were changed to meet military needs and sailings of trans-Atlantic ships were generally cancelled. Americans were advised to arrange as best they might to return home, but ways and means to accomplish this were conspicuously lacking.

During the week following the outbreak of war, Americans in Italy and Switzerland gathered at Genoa in the hope that transportation could be obtained on the *Re d'Italia,* scheduled to sail for New York, August 11. On August 5, it was definitely announced that the Italian Government would not permit the sailing of the ship, which was needed for hospital purposes.

In view of the uncertainty about the sailing of any other ship a committee of Americans was formed to charter and provision a ship to bring to New York as many as possible of their stranded countrymen. This committee consisted of R. A. C. Smith, Dock Commissioner of New York; Mr. Frederick W. Vanderbilt, and the Acting Director, who chartered the *Principe di Udine,* and guaranteed the cost, amounting to over $100,000 in gold. The committee with the aid of volunteer assistants surmounted the many difficulties arising from unusual cir-

cumstances. The ship was fumigated, painted, fully provided with coal, provisions and other supplies, and sailed on the morning of August 12, carrying 399 Americans, representing 30 States and Territories.

Any form of negotiable security was accepted from Americans to cover cost of passage, and in a number of cases of need no charge whatever was made. Physicians and nurses volunteered their services so that the health of the passengers was carefully looked after. No stop was made between Genoa and New York, except on August 23 when the British auxiliary cruiser *Carmania* ordered the ship to stop for examination. After an exchange of courtesies both ships proceeded.

Hearty thanks are due to the American Ambassador at Rome, Thomas Nelson Page, and to John Edward Jones, Consul General at Genoa, who coöperated with advice and invaluable assistance. In particular, mention should be made of the generous and practical aid afforded by the general manager in Genoa of the American Express Company, Mr. Sarentino, who provided a considerable portion of the gold needed to ensure the sailing of the ship, accepting in return personal checks and personal guarantees which at the time no bank would honor.

As this was the first ship from southern Europe carrying none but American passengers to reach New York after the outbreak of the war, its arrival on August 24 was the occasion of much interest and comment. One of the passengers, Mr. Otto H. Behnke, instructor in Dartmouth College, has since published an interesting little book entitled *The Sailing of a Refugee Ship,* containing a description of the unique experience and including the experiences of a number of the passengers.

Immediately upon arrival in this country, a committee took action to inform the Department of State of conditions in Europe, and to aid in every way possible toward the repatriation of those Americans still remaining in Europe.

Entertainment of Distinguished Foreigners

During the past year, among the visitors from other countries whom it has been a privilege and pleasure to entertain are:

Sir Francis E. Younghusband, K.C.I.E., of London;
Dr. George Brandes, of Copenhagen, Author;
Dr. Aristide Agramonte, of Havana, Cuba;
Hon. Carton de Wiart, Belgian Minister of Justice;
Hon. L. de Sadeleer, Belgian Minister of State;
Hon. M. Hymans, Belgian Minister of State;
Hon. M. Vandervelde, Belgian Minister of State;
Hon. M. Lichtervelde, Secretary of Belgian Delegation;
Professor A. G. de Lapradelle, Professor of International Law in the University of Paris;

M. Eugène Brieux, of the *Académie Française;*
Henry Arthur Jones, Esq., of London, Dramatist;
Wilfrid Ward, Esq., Editor of *The Dublin Review.*

In Memoriam

During 1914 the Division has sustained a great loss in the deaths of four members of the Advisory Council in Europe: Dr. Albert Gobat, Senhór Joâo de Païva, Baroness Bertha von Suttner and Marquis Visconti-Venosta. The Executive Committee has placed on record an expression of its sorrow at the loss of these distinguished colleagues, and an appropriate expression of sympathy has been tendered to the bereaved families.

Recommendations for Future Work

The future of the work for the betterment of international relations will be uncertain until the end of the present war, and until the terms of peace are definitely decided upon.

In the meantime there is much that may be done to study the causes, the conduct and the effects of the war. In addition, a study may be made of equitable terms of peace, and of what influence can be exerted to bring about a peace that will diminish the chance of future wars.

In America a certain amount of educational work and of work tending toward the increase of international friendship may be carried on. Provision has been made for such work by the Division, and it is recommended that it be continued and somewhat enlarged during the coming year.

The organization of the European Bureau should be quietly preserved, and the exchange of information with the correspondents of the Division in other countries, should be maintained as closely as possible.

To some extent the resources of the Endowment should be conserved for the purpose of taking effective action along constructive lines, when the war shall end.

NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER,
Acting Director of the Division of Intercourse and Education.

NEW YORK, *March 17, 1915.*

Division of Economics and History

Report of the Director

DIVISION OF ECONOMICS AND HISTORY

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR

To the Executive Committee:

The plan of action of the Division of Economics and History for the year now closing had included both a continuation of researches in the lines marked out by the Conference held in Berne, in 1911, and also the holding, in August, of another Conference, for the purpose of selecting further lines of profitable investigation. At the end of July, 1914, the Division had fifty-four works in preparation, fourteen in hand, and two in the hands of publishers. In certain cases it is intended that a number of these monographs,—in one instance as many as eighteen,—shall be published in a single volume, so that about forty considerable volumes may contain all of them.

The Conference at Lucerne

The Conference had been called to meet at Lucerne on August 5, and it was expected that of the several lines of work which would be selected for the coming three or more years, prominence would be given to those described in the report of the Third Commission of the Berne Conference, which have to do with "The Unifying Influences of International Life." The preference of the Director was also that prominence be given to studies of this kind in connection with Central and South American countries.

Only four members of the Committee of Research were able to reach the place of meeting: Professor Greven, of Holland, who was spending the summer in Switzerland, Minister Paul S. Reinsch, from Peking, Professor Matsuoka and Professor Ogawa, from Japan. The latter three, having started before hostilities in Europe seemed imminent, reached Lucerne, or points relatively near to it, before the actual outbreak of the war. Mr. Haskell attended the meeting as secretary and Professor David Kinley reached Paris, but was unable to reach Lucerne, although he had delayed his South American trip in order to attend the Conference. Those who were present at the meeting approved of most of the topics suggested by mail by the members of the Committee. Some of these topics were new, while others were not so, but were of such importance that members wished to have them more fully treated. The Conference held two sessions and dispersed almost immediately via Italy. Mr. Haskell's report of the sessions is given in Appendix II.

In common with all visitors in Europe, the members of the Conference had financial difficulties. These were not caused by expenses incurred at the Hotel

Montana, at which the meeting was held, for the manager accepted checks on Brown, Shipley & Co. for all dues. Money for the return trips of the members was not to be had. Checks on London could not be cashed, and a sum which was remitted to the Director through the State Department reached Switzerland about five weeks after the members had started for their homes. Checks on Brown, Shipley & Co. were given to the members, in the hope that they could cash them at points on their return journeys; but not in a single instance were they able to use them, and the members reached their homes as best they could, by means still unknown to the Director. Their expenses have since been defrayed by remittances.

The Outlook for Future Work

The war made all the world pacifist, in the sense that it made it determined to prevent a repetition of the fearful calamity; and some positive international institution seems to most men to be an essential means of accomplishing this purpose. Influences that merely draw nations together by ties of common interest and kindly regard have been so rudely overridden as seemingly to reduce their relative importance as subjects of study in Europe itself. Their real importance everywhere is increased by the war which, though confined in a military way to certain countries, has produced acute economic distress in some others and grave injuries in all. The fact of the interdependence of the nations and the manner of it are revealed as they never were before, and the incentive for the adoption of policies that contribute to the welfare of all nations participating in them is enormously increased. It is the plan of this Division to carry out its purpose to study in Europe and in the Americas facts which furnish a basis for practical measures that will contribute to the common welfare.

The war itself offers a world of topics, and the project has naturally suggested itself that the Endowment should cause to be prepared a comprehensive history which should include a treatment of many of them. The least that such a work would contain would be a thorough study of the economic effects of the war, for which materials are now in process of collection. It might take a wider scope, while still continuing to be an economic history; and it might go beyond the limits of the economic field and study political actions, territorial changes, planned or accomplished, and a wide range of effects in internal conditions, including those which affect democracy and public morality. It is the Director's present view that an economic history, in a liberal sense of the term, will afford as large a field as it is desirable to occupy.

The work of the Japanese committee, of which a full description was included in the report for last year, is proceeding with little interruption, and gives promise of yielding a very valuable result.

It has become evident that a certain type of study which is highly useful and should, for the good of the public, be prosecuted, lies outside of the sphere

to which our organization must limit itself, if it expects to remain *persona grata* to all countries. A perfectly simple and truthful statement of certain facts becomes, by its implications, a criticism of the conduct of particular nations. One work of this kind has been received and is withheld, for the time being, from publication. Some works which have been prepared for this Division have failed to be sent to our office, because of a lack of means for transporting them. Neither the mails nor the express services are able to bring them.

It is the Director's view that, during the coming year, special attention should be given to studies of conditions in the different American countries and that one or more American economists should personally visit South America, in order effectively to initiate work in different parts of that continent.

For some time the editing of all works written in English for this Division and of all translations of foreign works into English, has been in the hands of Professor A. S. Johnson, of Cornell University, and if the early publications of the Division shall deserve and receive approbation, much of it will be due to his very able and faithful assistance.

JOHN BATES CLARK,
Director, Division of Economics and History.

NEW YORK, *March 17, 1915.*

APPENDIX I

Report of the Present Condition of Works and Contracts

I

Works temporarily withheld:

1. Editor—Hirst; Armament series by many authors;
2. Editor—Hirst; Author—Young; Nationalism and War in the Near East;
3. Editor—Gide; Author—Dumas; The Right of Capture;
4. Editor—Reinsch; Author—Hornbeck; The Open Door Policy in China.

II

Works in process of printing, or ready for it:

1. Editor and Author—Johnson; American Labor and War;
2. Editor—Westergaard; Author—Kellogg; Racial Deterioration as a Result of War;
3. Editor—Westergaard; Author—Drachmann; Protectionist and Industrial History of the Three Scandinavian Countries;
4. Editor—Philippovich; Author—Drachovsky; Foreign Loans in Austria;
5. Editor—Westergaard; Author—Prinzing; Epidemics Resulting from Wars;
6. Editor—Philippovich; Author—Grunzel; Economic Productive Trade Policy;
7. Editor—Westergaard; Author—Bodart; The losses of life, caused by wars of Austria-Hungary and France;
8. Editor—Gide; Author—Girault; French Colonial Customs Policy;
9. Editor—Bernstein; many authors; Attitude of Socialists and Trade Unionists toward War and Armaments.

III

Works in process of translation or editing:

1. Editor—Borel; Author—Geering; Influence of the War of 1870–71 on Switzerland;
2. Editor—Brentano; Author—Gerloff; Military budgets from 1872, etc., for Germany;
3. Editor and author—Johnson; History of the Peace Movement in America;
4. Editor—Reinsch; Author—Wallace; The Open Door Policy.

IV

Works completed and in the hands of Members of Committee of Research:

1. Editor—Brentano; Author—Möller; Effects of war, with reference to Germany;
2. Editor—Brentano; Author—Leibig; The Part of Germany in World Production;
3. Editor—Philippovich; Author—Slokar; Influence of the national idea and of the economic protective policy of Austria-Hungary on the relation between the Monarchy and the Balkan States.

V

Works overdue and probably delayed by the war:

Editor	*Author*	*Subject*
Brentano,	Kuczynski,	Influences of changes in occupations of a people upon the composition and efficiency of armies, etc.
Brentano,	Beckerath, von,	Effects of war. Condition of the victorious state, etc.
Westergaard,	Dumas, Samuel,	Losses of life as a result of war.
Brentano,	Raffalovich,	War loans provided by neutral countries, etc.

Editor	*Author*	*Subject*
Philippovich,	Fellner,	Ratio between the total income of the Austrian and Hungarian population and the total expenditure on armaments.
Philippovich,	Stiassney,	War loans in Austria, etc.
Philippovich,	Bodart, Gaston,	History of the causes of wars, etc.
Luzzatti,	Luzzatti,	Protectionist system in its relations with the great armaments, etc.
Westergaard,	Cohn,	Effects of war on the economy of the Scandinavian countries.
Westergaard,	Jensen,	Productions of the Scandinavian countries.
Wieser, von,	Perels,	Development of the international relations of the Austrian cotton trade.
Wieser, von,	Grünwald,	Taxation laws as influenced by the international relations of Austrian Economics.
Wieser, von,	Mises, von,	International relations of Austrian manufacturers.
Wieser, von,	Steinitzer,	Austrian money market as influenced by the money markets of the world.
Wieser, von,	Klofetz,	Austrian transport system as influenced by the international relations of Austrian economics.
Wieser, von,	Bartsch,	Austrian civil law as influenced by the international relations of Austrian economics.
Wieser, von,	Weiss,	Development of the international relations of the Austrian sugar trade.
Wieser, von,	Deutsch,	Austrian labor and laborers and the international relations pertaining thereto.
Wieser, von,	Pribram,	International relations of Austrian economics in the first part of the nineteenth century.
La Fontaine,	Marinus,	Unifying effects of the improvement and extension of all means of communication.
La Fontaine,	de Greef,	Unifying influences of international life under the title "La Paix, ses conditions et son organisation."
Wieser, von,	Schüller, and Cokorac,	Protectionist policy in Austria, its origin and development.
Wieser, von,	Drucker,	Development of the international relations of the Austrian iron trade.
Gide,	Faure,	Sickness and mortality in the French army.
Brentano,	Losch,	Productions of Germany and the extent to which they are retained for home consumption or are exported. The consumptions of Germany and the extent to which the various articles are supplied from home productions or are imported.
Philippovich,	Kesslitz, von,	Financial burdens caused by armaments in newest times in Austria-Hungary.
Philippovich,	Drachovsky,	General Classification of war loans.
Wieser, von,	Crombach,	Development of the international relations of the Austrian petroleum trade.
Borel,	Steiger,	Financial, economic and moral influences of the military system in Switzerland.
Gide,	Delaisi,	Attitude of anarchists and syndicalists towards war and armaments.
Borel,	Geering,	Economic development of Switzerland as a neutral state.

VI

Works delayed indefinitely because of the war:

1. Editor—Philippovich; Author—Neurath; The effects of the Balkan wars on Austria-Hungary, with special regard to Serbia, Bulgaria, Roumania, Russia, Montenegro, Albania, Italy, Germany and Switzerland.
2. Editor—Philippovich; Author—Marek; History of Austrian war loans in the Nineteenth Century.
3. Editor—Philippovich; Author—Neurath; War and order of life. The liquidity, productivity and rentability of the wealth of nations in case of war.
4. Editor—Westergaard; Author—Neurath; Preliminary statistical studies in Old Servia.
5. Editor—Philippovich; Author—Slokar; Annexation of Bosnia, its causes and effects.

VII

Works now under contract, but not yet due:

Topic	*Subject and Country Treated*	*Member*	*Collaborator*	*Date Due*
I, 1	General considerations of the causes of wars in recent times.	Philippovich	Ferrero	July 31 1915
I, 2d	Rivalry among the great European powers with regard to capital investments in Turkey.	Philippovich	Kaufmann	July 31 1915
I, 3	The Society of Friends; war and peace.	Paish	Miss Hirst	July 1 1915
I, 3	Chinese theory in regard to war and peace.	Reinsch	Chen Huan-Chang	July 1 1915
I, 5	Attitude of the business classes of the United States toward war and peace.	Clark	Johnson	Sept. 1 1915
I, 7ab II, 5, 6	Military conditions in the Netherlands.	Greven	Tasman	Dec. 31 1915
I, 9, 10, 11, 13 14	The Balkan wars in the years 1912 and 1913.	Brentano	Bajkitsch	July 1 1916
I, 9, 10, 11, 13 14,	Part II. The effects of the Balkan wars on Austria-Hungary with special regard to Serbia, Bulgaria, Roumania, Russia, Montenegro, Albania, Italy, Germany and Switzerland.	Philippovich	Neurath	July 1 1916
I, 9	War loans in neutral countries; their importance and their influence on wars in modern times; Switzerland.	Borel	Landmann	Dec. 31 1915
I, 10	The effects of the Balkan war in sociological and judicial respects with special regard to Albania.	Westergaard	Ehrlich	July 1 1915
I, 10c	Effects of wars upon the world's supply of provisions and raw materials—France.	Gide	de Lapradelle	Dec. 1 1915
I, 11	Statistical observations and investigations as to the losses of life in the last Balkan War and as to the fluctuations of the civil population in consequence of the wars.	Westergaard	Bajkitsch	July 1 1915
I, 12	The banks in time of war—France.	Gide	Lescure	Dec. 1 1915

Works now under contract, but not yet due:

Topic	*Subject and Country Treated*	*Member*	*Collaborator*	*Date Due*
I, 14	The influence of Dutch rule upon the economic and social life of the natives in the Dutch East Indies during the Nineteenth Century.	Greven	Nieboer	Dec. 31 1915
II, 5	The military budgets in France since 1872.	Gide	Picard	Dec. 1 1915
II, 5	Marine budgets from 1872. The burden of armaments in recent times. The German Empire.	Brentano	Gerloff	July 1 1915
II, 6e	Federal military pensions in the United States.	Kinley	Glasson	Oct. 1 1915
II, 8ab	Economic effects of withdrawing young men from industrial pursuits into the army and navy, especially mercenary troops.	Brentano	Landsberg	July 1 1915
II, 11	Technical development of the industries of war, their present state and their effect on the promotion and encouraging of other industries in Austria-Hungary.	Philippovich	Tobisch	July 31 1915
III, 3, 4	Possible conditions of reciprocity between the United States and the countries of South America.	Kinley	Taussig and Martin	July 1 1915
Special	A study of the economic, social and political conditions prevailing in Central America with special reference to Nicaragua and Costa Rica, with a view to ascertaining the nature of the forces that contribute toward or hinder the development of domestic peace and international harmony.	Kinley	Munro	Oct 1 1915

APPENDIX II

Report of the Meeting of the Committee of Research of the Division of Economics and History, Held at Lucerne in August, 1914.

August 5

A dinner was given at the Hotel Montana, Lucerne, at 8:15 p.m. There were present: Dr. and Mrs. John B. Clark; Professor and Mrs. Paul S. Reinsch; Professor Gotaro Ogawa; Professor K. Matsuoka (representing Baron Sakatani); Mr. Henry S. Haskell.

August 6

At 10:30 a.m. the first business meeting was held at the Hotel Montana. There were present: Dr. John B. Clark; Professor Paul S. Reinsch (Presiding); Professor H. B. Greven; Professor G. Ogawa; Professor K. Matsuoka (representing Baron Sakatani); Mr. Henry S. Haskell, Acting Secretary.

In view of the fact that the war in Europe had prevented the majority of the members of the Committee of Research from being present at the Conference, it was decided to postpone the review of work already completed. Dr. Clark read a private and confidential letter, dated July 22, 1914, from Mr. Francis W. Hirst, and a letter dated July 18, 1914, from Emily Hobhouse to Mr. Hirst.

After discussion it was decided to be the sense of the Conference that the three original commisions should be retained, but that additional sub-headings should be placed on the several programs under the general topics for research, where needful.

A discussion was then held as to the advisability, in view of the small attendance, of following in detail the plan of procedure which had been outlined for the Conference; and it was decided that the program for research should be considered and that a report of the findings of those members of the Committee of Research who were present should be submitted to all members of the committee for approval or comment. Those of the findings which should meet with the approval of the majority of the entire Committee of Research should then be considered as ratified.

After a careful and thorough discussion, the following subjects were considered to be worthy of study:

1. The economic history of the laws of capture at sea since the time of Grotius.
2. The economic history of the law of booty on land since the time of Grotius.
3. The economic effects of the uncertainty of contraband in naval warfare (a) in war and (b) in preparation for war.
4. The economic effects of war on neutral countries (a) in respect of maritime commerce, and (b) in respect of overland commerce.
5. The influence of the stock exchanges on war.
6. The influence of bankers and financiers upon war.
7. The means by which war and armament loans are financed (a) in countries which are financially strong such as the United States of America, Great Britain, France, Germany, Sweden, and Holland, and (b) in countries which are financially weak such as Turkey, Greece, Portugal, Brazil, Japan, China, etc.

It was the sense of the Committee that subjects 5,—The influence of the stock exchanges on war,—and 6—The influence of bankers and financiers upon war—should be included in the report of Commission III, perhaps under the old sub-division 7; and that, when considering unifying influences, attention should also be given to non-unifying conditions or relations.

The meeting adjourned at 1:45 p.m., to meet at 4 p.m. on the same day.

SECOND MEETING

August 6, at 4 p.m., the Conference reconvened. There were present: Dr. John B. Clark, Professor Paul S. Reinsch (Presiding), Professor H. B. Greven, Professor G. Ogawa, Mr. Henry S. Haskell, Acting Secretary.

It was decided that there should be prepared further monographs on Armaments, including the growth of armaments in time of peace, and the growing taxation involved therein, and a work on the effect of war on non-combatants.

Further suggestions from members of the Committee of Research were then discussed and considered, and it was the sense of the Conference that it is desirable to make joint and concurrent studies in different countries of measures tending to promote the common interest, and that these studies should be grouped with those already contained in the report of the Third Commission.

The following subject was strongly recommended: The bearings of Chinese historical and contemporary experience upon the problems with which the Endowment deals.

It was decided that much value will attach to studies which will show what economic activities tend in the direction of international harmony. Among these are studies of

> The external and internal effects of the governmental policy of granting financial and industrial concessions to foreign corporations.

This could be studied in Argentina, Chile, Brazil, Peru, Ecuador, Nicaragua, Uruguay, and other South American countries. The general purpose should be to show why such concessions have been regarded as necessary; on what general terms they have been granted; what development of the country has resulted from these grants; how the organization of companies to work these concessions has reacted on the domestic and foreign policy of the governments; their financial situation, etc.; the possible political relations caused by such concessions; the promotion of immigration; the possible development of anti-foreign feeling, etc. These studies should usually be produced by citizens of the respective countries, and coöperation should be sought at the proper sources. The work may be classed under the report of Commission I, section 2, d.

The following subjects for research were approved:

> The railway development of South America, its economic consequences for the countries concerned, and its international effects.

This would include a study of railroad building, its costs, the operation of the roads and the industrial development usually.

As a matter of minor importance for research at some future time, the following was approved:

> A plan for a system of uniform harbor charges, harbor dues, fees, and methods of entry, in South America and the United States.

With regard to the following subject: "Economic consequences of the Monroe Doctrine," doubt was expressed as to the possibility of obtaining satisfactory results. If satisfactory results could be guaranteed, the subject would be approved.

The following subject was approved:

> The industrial effects of the Hundred Years' War on the population and industry of Paraguay.

This war wiped out practically the whole male population, and the moral, social and economic consequences have been significant and, in many respects, very obvious.

In the opinion of the Conference, it would be of value to emphasize, in connection with the present European war, a study of world's trade: "The world's production of the raw materials for food and industry and the trade in them."

The subject "The importance of religions as unifying elements, and also as elements which, if combined with national feeling, may become sources of international danger," was approved for study with reference to recent wars, in so far as materials for research exist.

The following subjects, presented by the Japanese Committee, were approved:

1. Problems of international trade:
   Custom-duties, drawbacks, bounties on exports, etc.
   Discriminative treatment of foreign commodities, etc.
   Boycott of foreign commodities.
2. Problems of international migration:
   History and legal problems of immigration.
   History and actual condition of colonization.
   History and actual condition of lease.
3. Problems of foreigner's enterprises:
   Fishing, mining, etc.
   Industries and commerce.
4. Problems of international communication:
   Protective measure of government.
   Competition and combination.
   Connection and union.
5. Problems of international capital movement:
   Investment for short and long periods.
   Public and private loans.
6. Problems of taxation of foreigners:
   Discriminative taxation.
   Double taxation.

The following subject was approved:

Ratio of the military burdens to:
   a. The total incomes of nations—II 6, f.
   b. The civil expenditure—II 6, a.
   c. The demands of social betterment.
   d. The size of the yearly saving.
   e. The increase of capital in any land.

At the suggestion of Professor Reinsch, it was decided that the remarks on this subject made by Professor Ogawa be made a part of the record of the Conference.

The remarks of Professor Ogawa were as follows:

1. The increase of armament expenditures compared with the increase in the total revenues of a country.

2. Historical investigation with regard to the relations of armament expenditures to the civil expenditures on the one hand, and to the taxes on the other.

I. It is well known that latterly armament expenditures have rapidly increased in almost all countries. It is well known also that the national income in most countries has risen rapidly as well. But the question is as to the ratio of these increases.

It would be most interesting if an investigation were instituted to find out whether armament expenditures have increased faster or slower than the total national income, and what has been the ratio of the two. Should the armament expenditures be shown to increase much slower than the national fortune, or should

the former show but a trifling proportion of the latter, it will not be surprising to find that the various countries will not agree to restrict their armaments.

If, however, armament expenditures increase much faster than national revenues, or if the former show an over large proportion of the latter, it is most likely that military burdens will prove unbearable, and the countries will get together in order to reach an agreement regarding the restriction of armaments. That would pave the way to peace.

II. For the same purpose also the relations of armament expenditures to those for civil purposes on the one hand, and to taxes on the other, should be investigated.

To my mind, the peoples will the more readily demand a restriction in armaments, the more they feel the disproportion between armament expenditures and civil expenditures, and the more they realize that a large part of the taxes are expended for armaments.

The topic: "The creation of an international chamber of commerce," was carefully discussed, and it was the sense of the committee that it would be eminently desirable to accomplish this, in so far as the Division of Economics and History can appropriately work upon it. Its work would be:

1. Securing as much uniformity as possible in commercial law—law of bills, of checks, of shareholder rights, joint stock companies law in general, etc.
2. Securing the courts of the several countries to recognize and give sanction to decisions of commercial arbitration judgments delivered according to a recognized system of procedure, wherever a case has been arbitrated.
3. Standardizing commercial forms, bills of lading, insurance contracts.
4. Standardizing commodities of every kind susceptible of standardization, the grading of commodities. We must have units; we must know what tolerance of earth, dust, extraneous elements will not infringe a contract, or infringe it; how to proceed on uniform lines in determining these points.
5. Securing safe, complete statistics concerning the output of industrial produce, manufacture, the orders given, the stocks existing. How many commercial ships are ordered? Tonnage? When to be ready? How many railway cars? Locomotives, etc.? Where? Crises of overproduction will be foreseen in time and better avoided. Industrial plant will better keep pace with extension of demand, duration of demand, intensity of demand.
6. Influencing the adjustment of international railway tariff regulations similar to those of the American Interstate Commerce Commission.
7. The announcement of freights having some stability within, say, fifteen days.
8. Standardizing and perfecting of export and import statistics.

Approval was expressed of the following topics, as emphasizing selections from the original program:

1. Immigration:
   a. Character and pecuniary status of immigrants.
   b. Obstacles made by law in the way of the naturalization of immigrants.
2. The danger, from a military point of view, of the presence of a number of foreigners on the national territory.
3. The influence of the Press.
4. Suggested rearrangement of the program of research, making the following general divisions:
   I. Before war—the causes.
   II. During war—the effects.
   III. After war—the consequences.

5. Influence of the following in preserving peace:

a. Balance of power in Europe.
b. Open Door Policy.
c. Policy of the colonization of the black part of the world.
d. Freedom of the sea.
e. Subsistence of international jealousy.

The Conference then took up subjects received from persons not members of the Committee of Research. These suggestions were as follows:

1. A study of concessions, as detailed as the study of military systems. We ought to know how much foreign "Capital" is assumed to exist in Venezuela, Colombia, the Congo, etc. Such a study would perhaps afford, in each of the concession-giving states, a history and description of each important enterprise and of such international syndicates as the Pearson interests, the enterprises of the Guggenheims, etc. The subject might be approached through an analysis of the foreign investments of each country. With such studies we should be in a position to make some generalizations as to what is a dangerous political concession and what a legitimate means of facilitating the international flow of capital.

2. Whether many people would be likely to refuse to bear arms on conscientious grounds.

3. The neutralization of weaker peoples as a peace measure.

These suggestions were all approved on condition that the right men could be found to carry out the studies.

At the suggestion of the Director of the Division of Economics and History, the following subject was discussed and approved by the committee:

A study of the manner in which world-wide commerce and industry have developed both conflicting interests and common interests, and of the question whether economic internationalism has favored the resort to arbitration and the decrease of warfare.

The Director made the following statement:

An interesting suggestion has just come from Professor Pantaleoni, which raises the question whether we are or are not satisfied with the work we are doing and whether we could do something of a positive character tending to render warfare less probable. When disagreements occur between countries, the press makes reports as to causes and, to some extent, as to equities; and Professor Pantaleoni's suggestion is that a more careful and authoritative study and report should be made by the Endowment, and that it should be circulated as widely as possible through the press.

After careful discussion this suggestion was approved, but only in so far as it does not involve the declaration of a judgment upon the points considered.

Present conditions of warfare in Europe were discussed, and it was the sense of the Conference that each member of the Committee of Research should be requested to keep a careful record of all matters relating to the present European war coming within his knowledge, and that each member of the present Committee of Research should request all of the collaborators in his jurisdiction to keep a similar record. These records should be subsequently placed at the disposal of the Division of Economics and History.

An expression of opinion of those present was to the effect that it would be desirable to hold a Conference in the summer of 1915, at the Hotel Montana, Lucerne, provided that conditions in Europe should permit.

In view of the difficulties of the situation in Switzerland and of the necessity that those members present should return to their homes at the earliest possible moment, the Conference adjourned *sine die*.

APPENDIX III

Suggestions for Discussion Presented at the Lucerne Conference

Suggestions Received from Members

1. Interrelation of national economies and the study of world economy as a basis of world policy. The relations, institutions and activities to be studied are so vast that only through coöperative effort does it seem possible to arrive at a complete conception of the economy of the world considered as one large, coördinated system. On the other hand, nothing can be more helpful in bringing the world to a more reasonable frame of mind than a more complete realization of this unity of economic life.

2. The bearings of Chinese historical and contemporary experience upon the problems with which the Endowment deals.

3. Much value will attach to all studies which will show what economic activities tend in the direction of international harmony. Among these are studies of the external and internal effects of the governmental policy of granting financial and industrial concessions to foreign corporations. This should be studied in Argentina, Chile, Brazil, Peru, Ecuador, Nicaragua, Uruguay, and other South American countries. The general purpose should be to show why such concessions have been regarded as necessary; on what general terms they have been granted; what development of the country has resulted from these grants; how the organization of companies to work these concessions has reacted on the domestic and foreign policy of the governments; their financial situation, etc.; the possible political relations caused by such concessions; the promotion of immigration; the possible development of anti-foreign feeling, etc. These studies should usually be produced by citizens of the respective countries.

4. Immigration to South American countries in the past thirty years. The purpose of this study would be not only to develop the facts so as to show the economic results of immigration, but to trace possible attempts at control by foreign governments through colonies of their citizens. I have in mind such a group as the German colony at Valdivia, Chile.

5. The trade-mark and patent laws of South American countries. This study should present the legislation, the reasons for the lack of *rapprochement* between the various countries and between all of them and ourselves, and also take up the discussion of the form.

6. The railway development of South America, its economic consequences for the countries concerned and its international effects. This would include a study of railroad building, its costs, the operation of the roads and the industrial development usually.

7. A plan for a system of uniform harbor charges, harbor dues, fees, and methods of entry in South America and the United States.

8. Economic consequences of the Monroe Doctrine. I think it can be easily shown that one of the causes of the non-participation of the United States in the economic development of South America hitherto has been the fear caused by the Monroe Doctrine. If this could be brought out clearly and forcefully it might have a good effect on the United States.

9. Foreign loans in various South American countries. By this topic I mean government loans for government purposes, and not payments for concessions for industrial development.

10. The industrial effects of the Hundred Years' War on the population and industry of Paraguay. This war wiped out practically the whole male population, and the moral, social and economic consequences have been significant and in many respects, very obvious.

11. Federal and state expenditures in the United States for military and naval purposes, say since the Civil War, or possibly from the beginning of the government. Possibly a study of the whole subject of possible reciprocity between Canada and the United States would do good now that the political agitation has ceased for a time.

12. A description of the International Organizations of capitalistic associations.

13. World's trade. The world's production of the raw materials for food and industry and of the trade in them.

14. The importance of religions as unifying elements and also as elements which, if combined with national feeling, may become dangerous sources of international danger.

15. The possibility of exerting an intellectual influence leading to a general popular appreciation of problems arising between nations; causing public opinion to tend toward peace and friendly and loyal intercourse between the different states and against conflicts and war.

16. Human nature as shown in the Balkan wars and in the Mexican situation should be studied, and means of changing it should be suggested.

17. Problems of international trade.
    Custom-duties, drawbacks, bounties on exports, etc.
    Discriminative treatment of foreign commodities, etc.
    Boycott of foreign commodities.

18. Problems of international migration.
    History and legal problems of immigration.
    History and actual condition of colonization.
    History and actual condition of lease.

19. Problems of foreigner's enterprises.
    Fishing, mining, etc.
    Industries and commerce.

20. Problems of international communication.
    Protective measure of government.
    Competition and combination.
    Connection and union.

21. Problems of international capital movement.
    Investment for short and long periods.
    Public and private loans.

22. Problems of taxation of foreigners.
    Discriminative taxation.
    Double taxation.

23. Questions of economic life of nations—commerce, emigration and immigration, interdependence of nations, etc.

24. A union of thinking men of different nations should discuss the worth of natural products of the world.

25. Question of Chinese railroads. They should be governed by an international society instead of by competing nations.

26. Question of the exploitation in new countries of mines, agriculture and forests—acts which cause internal disputes.

27. Ratio of the military burdens to:

    a. The total incomes of nations—II 6, f.
    b. The civil expenditure—II 6, a.
    c. The demands of social betterment.
    d. The size of the yearly saving.
    e. The increase of capital in any land.

28. The growth of armaments in time of peace and the growing taxation involved therein.

29. The rapidly growing demand among merchants and shipowners that private commerce at sea is not adequately protected under modern conditions.

30. The creation of an international chamber of commerce. Its work would be:

    1. Securing as much uniformity as possible in commercial law—law of bills, of checks, of shareholder rights, joint stock companies law in general, etc.

    2. Securing the courts of the several countries to recognize and give sanction to decisions of commercial arbitration judgments delivered according to a recognized system of procedure, wherever a case has been arbitrated.

    3. Standardizing commercial forms, bills of lading, insurance contracts.

4. Standardizing commodities of every kind susceptible of standardization, the grading of commodities. We must have units; we must know what tolerance of earth, dust, extraneous elements will not infringe a contract, or infringe it; how to proceed on uniform lines in determining these points.

5. Securing safe, complete statistics concerning the output of industrial produce, manufacture, the orders given, the stocks existing. How many commercial ships are ordered? Tonnage? When to be ready? How many railway cars? Locomotives, etc.? Where? Crises of overproduction will be foreseen in time and better avoided. Industrial plant will better keep pace with extension of demand, intensity of demand.

6. Influencing the adjustment of international railway tariff regulations similar to those of the American Interstate Commerce Commission.

7. The announcement of freights having some stability within, say, fifteen days.

8. Standardizing and perfecting of export and import statistics.

31. Immigration:

a. Character and pecuniary status of immigrants.
b. Obstacles made by law in the way of the naturalization of immigrants.

32. The danger, from a military point of view, of the presence of a number of foreigners on the national territory.

33. The influence of the Press.

34. Suggested rearrangement of the program of research, making the following general divisions:

I. Before war—The causes.
II. During war—The effects.
III. After war—The consequences.

35. Have non-Christian and especially Mohammedan states a right to permanent, independent life?

36. Influence of the following in preserving peace:

a. Balance of power in Europe.
b. Open Door Policy.
c. Policy of the colonization of the black part of the world.
d. Freedom of the sea.
e. Subsistence of international jealousy.

Division of International Law

Report of the Director

DIVISION OF INTERNATIONAL LAW

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR

To the Executive Committee:

In submitting the fourth annual report of the Division of International Law, the Director feels that, before reporting upon the work which has engaged his attention during the preceding year or discussing the plans for the coming year, some reference should be made in a general way to the effect upon the activities of this Division of the events which unfortunately have taken place since the last annual report was submitted.

It has been common during the past few months to meet with statements that the present war in Europe has demonstrated the ineffectiveness of international law, both conventional and customary, to bind nations in their mutual intercourse in peace and to restrict and control their actions in war. In support of these assertions, we are referred to the failure of the nations now at war to appeal to the Hague tribunal, in accordance with the provisions of the Convention for the pacific settlement of international disputes, before resorting to the use of force; to the conversion of a country whose neutrality had been solemnly guaranteed by long-standing treaties into one of the principal battlefields of Europe; to the atrocities and devastation in violation of the laws of land warfare and of civilization and humanity, reported in the meager news dispatches and officially charged by the belligerent governments one against the other; and to the apparent disregard or evasion of rules which we had reason to suppose would be observed in the operations of naval warfare. The conclusion drawn from these facts, real or alleged, is that it is a waste of time further to discuss the principles of international law or to advocate their more general acceptance.

Such statements, it is believed, are those of persons whose powers of perception are limited to the single problem in hand. If war had the effect on international law which we are told the present war has had or will have, the system would never have come into being and been developed through centuries of well-nigh incessant war into the strong and well-formed body of principles which we find at the present day. The recurrence of war affords no more reason for losing faith in international law than the recurrence of private crime would be a justification for abolishing domestic law and substituting a reign of internal anarchy. Just as a repetition of private crime moves us to increase our legal safeguards to private life and property and points the way, so also does the recurrence of war result in the strengthening and developing of the legal principles

which nations have adopted as a check on international crime. The action of one nation or of any group of nations can not undo over night a collective work of all the nations extending over a period of time measured by centuries.

It would be pedantry to show how, through the attempt to regulate war, that system of jurisprudence which we call the law of nations has come into being. The attempts of the theologians and canonists of the Middle Ages to prevent wars that were unjust led to the examination of justice and the advocacy of its application between Christian nations, which were looked upon as forming a society requiring law for its government. It is perhaps worth while to recall, in this connection, that the principles of the law which should regulate the conduct of nations in their mutual intercourse were first stated in systematic form by the illustrious Grotius during the Thirty Years' War, and that the war itself caused him to write his treatise on the *Rights of War and of Peace,* which convinced statesmen, bound nations, and molded the thought of future generations, substituting a rule of conduct based upon right reason for mere force, which, as John Bright rightly said, is not an argument.

As Grotius himself said:

> * * * holding it to be most certain that there is among nations a common law of Rights which is of force with regard to war, and in war, I saw many and grave causes why I should write a work on that subject. For I saw prevailing throughout the Christian world a license in making war of which even barbarous nations would have been ashamed; recourse being had to arms for slight reasons or no reason; and when arms were once taken up, all reverence for divine and human law was thrown away, just as if men were thenceforth authorized to commit all crimes without restraint.

War has not been abolished, but warfare has taken on some of the refinements and amenities of civilization. This may seem a small matter and a trifling change to those who condemn the system and who would banish it from the face of the earth; but it is a fact that from the desire to regulate war, a sense of justice has entered into the relations of nations, and that from the regulation of war that system of jurisprudence which we call the law of nations has largely sprung. This is indeed a very happy and a very comforting, though an unexpected, result. Thus, in this evil—and war is at least an evil, often a crime—with which we are confronted, indeed enmeshed and surrounded, we may nevertheless find this comfort—"from seeming evil still educing good"—that by the persistent regulation of that which should not exist, we have called into being a system of law by means of which peace will ultimately result.

It can not be denied, however, that wars are now less frequent than in the past, notwithstanding the greatly increased complexity of international relations and therefore of the pretexts for war. If this be admitted, as it must, it would seem that international law has been substituted for the force formerly employed in these innumerable disputes which now no longer require it for their settle-

ment. The development of the principles of international law and the extension of their application, concurrently with the decrease in the causes and actual outbreaks of war, are convincing proof of the permanency and effectiveness of the system.

The trouble with our critics is, if their criticism be sincere, that they seem to labor under the delusion that the abolition of war, or the general substitution for it of legal methods, is the work of a single life time or of a single generation. A fair knowledge of human history or an average amount of experience in practical human affairs leaves no foundation for such an illusion. The lives of men are nothing as compared with the lives of nations, and each generation can only hope to witness slight and perhaps sometimes faltering steps of progress. Each war must be compared with its predecessors to determine what, if any, effect it may have upon the future of international law.

Examining the present war with this object in mind, we can already see signs of very great progress in the development of the science. If we are to believe the published documents of the different governments, we find most of the European powers proposing and urging a recourse to the Hague tribunal, or to an informal conference of interested powers, to avoid war, and when war was not prevented in this way we find every belligerent government, without exception, publishing its reasons, laying the documents in its case before the world at large and appealing to public opinion in all quarters of the globe to justify its actions. Such an appeal, on such a large scale, has never before been made, and we are justified in the belief that the public opinion of mankind—which is the great, indeed the only, practicable sanction for international law—is at last recognized, even by monarchs not supposed to be responsible to popular approval for their actions.

We find again that the greatest burden that some of the belligerents have to bear in the present war is the charge that they have violated treaties and disregarded the rules of international law. It is curious to note in this connection that the country against which this charge is most frequently and violently made, had not, up to a few years ago, a single chair in all its great educational system exclusively devoted to the teaching of international law.

The Congress of Westphalia, which ended the Thirty Years' War, marks an epoch in international relations, and it may well be that the peace which ends the present unfortunate war, and the means taken to prevent the violation of its terms, will likewise mark a new era in international relations. If international law, in the sense in which we understand it, entered into the practice of nations with the Peace of Westphalia, the enforcement of international law may date from the peace which we hope may not be long deferred.

It is, therefore, the well-considered judgment of the Director that the European war will make it necessary, when the war is over, that the work of the Division of International Law shall be pushed more vigorously and persistently than before. He believes that if war is ever to be abandoned it can only be done

by the gradual inroads of law upon its domain. To do this, it is necessary that the principles of international law, as now understood and as they will develop and strengthen from time to time, be made known generally, so that popular approval may be behind their acceptance by nations and enforce their application when occasion requires.

But without digressing further and without attempting to forecast the results of the war upon international law, its growth, its enlarged influence and importance, its broader application and more certain enforcement, the program of work which has been pursued by the Division for the last three years was planned particularly with these objects in view, and it is a great satisfaction for the Director to report substantial progress upon many of the projects heretofore undertaken. The uncertainty of the situation in Europe seems to the Director to make it inadvisable at present to formulate any definite plans which can not be carried out during the continuance of the present conditions there. The previous work of the Division, however, has been planned upon such a large and extensive scale that the Division may easily for the present devote its time and funds to the completion of the work already in hand and not affected by the war, and await future developments before recommending any additional work which can not be carried out while the war continues.

The Teaching of International Law in American Institutions of Learning

In previous reports of the Director the progress made by the Division of International Law in carrying out the plan for the propagation, development, maintenance and increase of sound, progressive and fruitful ideas on the subject of arbitration and international law and history as connected with arbitration, proposed and authorized by the Board at its meeting on December 14, 1911, has been reported. The last report closed with the statement that the coöperation of the American Society of International Law in carrying out the plan had been secured and that the subject of the teaching of international law would be placed upon the program of the annual meeting of the Society held in Washington April 22–25, 1914. The present report will cover the steps since taken to carry out the directions of the Board.

In accordance with the arrangements between the Division of International Law of the Endowment and the Committee on the Eighth Annual Meeting of the American Society of International Law, the teaching of international law in the educational institutions of the United States was made one of the main subjects to be discussed at the 1914 meeting of the Society. In order that there should be no confusion between the discussion of this subject and of the other subjects on the program of the Society, the sessions devoted to the different subjects were kept separate and distinct, and the Society issued special invitations to professors and teachers of international law and related subjects in leading educational institutions of the United States, to attend the meeting of

the Society and take part in the Conference on the teaching of international law, as the sessions of the Society devoted to that subject were called. Representatives from 41 of the leading American colleges and universities attended and took part in the conference, as follows:

Boston University:	James F. Colby
Brown University:	James C. Dunning
University of California:	Orrin K. McMurray
University of Chicago:	Ernst Freund
Clark University:	George H. Blakeslee
Cornell University:	Samuel P. Orth
Dartmouth College:	James F. Colby Frank A. Updyke
Dickinson College:	Eugene A. Noble
George Washington University:	Charles Noble Gregory C. H. Stockton
University of Georgia:	H. A. Nix
Hamilton College:	Frank H. Wood
Harvard University:	Eugene Wambaugh George G. Wilson
University of Illinois:	James W. Garner
Johns Hopkins University:	James Brown Scott
University of Kansas:	F. H. Hodder
Lafayette College:	E. D. Warfield
Lehigh University:	John L. Stewart
Louisiana State University:	Arthur T. Prescott
University of Michigan:	Jesse S. Reeves
University of Minnesota:	William A. Schaper
University of Missouri:	John D. Lawson
University of Nebraska:	Edwin Maxey
College of the City of New York:	Walter E. Clark
New York University:	F. W. Aymar
Northwestern University:	Charles Cheney Hyde
University of Notre Dame:	William Hoynes
Oberlin College:	Karl F. Geiser
University of Pennsylvania:	Leo S. Rowe
University of Pittsburgh:	Francis N. Thorpe
Princeton University:	Philip Brown
Swarthmore College:	William I. Hull
Syracuse University:	Earl E. Sperry
University of Texas:	William R. Manning
Tufts College:	Arthur I. Andrews
Union College:	Charles J. Herrick
University of Virginia:	Raleigh C. Minor
Washington University:	Edward C. Eliot
Western Reserve University:	Francis W. Dickey
University of West Virginia:	James M. Callahan
University of Wisconsin:	Stanley K. Hornbeck
Yale University:	Gordon E. Sherman

The subject was placed upon the program in accordance with the subdivisions of it set out in the Director's report for last year (Year Book, pp. 146–147). The Conference was opened at the New Willard Hotel on the morning of Thursday, April 23, 1914, at ten o'clock, by the Honorable Elihu Root, President of the Board of Trustees, who is also the President of the American Society of International Law. The Conference organized and, after a general discussion of the plan of work of the Conference, appointed committees to consider the different subdivisions of the subject. At the conclusion of the business of this session, the Conference had the very great pleasure of hearing an address on the subject of the teaching of international law by his Excellency Mr. Da Gama, Ambassador from Brazil. A second session was held on Friday, April 24, 1914, at 2:30 o'clock p.m., at which the reports of committees were submitted, considered and adopted or referred back for further consideration. A third and final session was held on Saturday, April 25, 1914, at 10:30 o'clock a.m., at which the final reports were submitted and the conclusions of the Conference adopted.

These conclusions were in the form of sixteen resolutions, which read as follows:

RESOLUTION No. 1

Resolved, That the Conference of Teachers of International Law and Related Subjects hereby recommends to the American Society of International Law the appointment of a Standing Committee of the Society on the Study and Teaching of International Law and Related Subjects, upon lines suggested by the recommendations of the Conference.

RESOLUTION No. 2

Resolved, That, in order to increase the facilities for the study of international law, the Conference hereby recommends that the following steps be taken to improve and enlarge library and reference facilities:

(a) That a carefully prepared bibliography of international law and related subjects be published, with the names of publishers and prices, so far as these may be obtained, with especial reference to the needs of poorly endowed libraries.

(b) That there be published likewise a carefully prepared index or digest of the various heads and subheads in international law, with references to all standard sources of authority upon each head.

(c) That there be published in a cheap and convenient form all documents of state, both foreign and domestic, especially Latin American, bearing upon international law, including treaties, documents relating to arbitration, announcements of state policy, and diplomatic correspondence, and that the aid of the Department of State be solicited in securing copies of such documents for publication.

(d) That at short intervals a bulletin be published, containing excerpts from the Congressional Record and other current sources, giving

reliable information upon international questions arising from time to time and the final disposition of such questions.

(e) That a law reporter of international cases be issued.

Resolution No. 3

Resolved, That, in order further to increase the facilities for the study of international law, the Conference recommends that steps be taken to extend the study of that subject by increasing the number of schools at which courses in international law are given, by increasing the number of students in attendance upon the courses, and by diffusing a knowledge of its principles in the community at large, and, more particularly:

(a) That, as the idea of direct government by the people grows, it becomes increasingly essential to the well-being of the world that the leaders of opinion in each community be familiar with the rights and obligations of states, with respect to one another, as recognized in international law. Hence, it has become a patriotic duty, resting upon our educational institutions, to give as thorough and as extensive courses as possible in this subject.

(b) That a course in international law, where possible, should consist of systematic instruction extending over at least a full academic year, divided between international law and diplomacy.

(c) That prominent experts in international law be invited from time to time to lecture upon the subject at the several institutions.

Resolution No. 4

Resolved, That, with a view of placing instruction in international law upon a more uniform and scientific basis, the Conference makes the following recommendations:

(a) In the teaching of international law emphasis should be laid on the positive nature of the subject and the definiteness of the rules.

Whether we regard the teaching of value as a disciplinary subject or from the standpoint of its importance in giving to the student a grasp of the rules that govern the relations between nations, it is important that he have impressed upon his mind the definiteness and positive character of the rules of international law. The teaching of international law should not be made the occasion for a universal peace propaganda. The interest of students and their enthusiasm for the subject can best be aroused by impressing upon them the evolutionary character of the rules of international law. Through such a presentation of the subject the student will not fail to see how the development of positive rules of law governing the relations between states has contributed towards the maintenance of peace.

(b) In order to emphasize the positive character of international law, the widest possible use should be made of cases and concrete facts in international experience.

The interest of students can best be aroused when they are convinced that they are dealing with the concrete facts of international experience. The marshalling of such facts in such a way as to develop or illustrate general principles lends a dignity to the subject which can not help but have a stimulating influence.

Hence, international law should be constantly illustrated from those sources which are recognized as ultimate authority, such as: (a) cases, both of judicial and arbitral determination; (b) treaties, protocols, acts, and declarations of epoch-making congresses, such as Westphalia (1648), Vienna (1815), Paris (1856), The Hague (1899 and 1907), and London (1909); (c) diplomatic incidents ranking as precedents for action of an international character; (d) the great classics of international law.

(c) In the teaching of international law care should be exercised to distinguish the accepted rules of international law from questions of international policy.

This is particularly true of the teaching of international law in American institutions. There is a tendency to treat as rules of international law certain principles of American foreign policy. It is important that the line of division be clearly appreciated by the student. Courses in the foreign policy of the United States should therefore be distinctly separated from the courses in international law, and the principles of American foreign policy, when discussed in courses of international law, should always be tested by the rules which have received acceptance amongst civilized nations.

(d) In a general course on international law the experience of no one country should be allowed to assume a consequence out of proportion to the strictly international principles it may illustrate.

Resolution No. 5

Resolved, That the Conference recommends that a major in international law in a university course leading to the degree of doctor of philosophy be followed, if possible, by residence at The Hague and attendance upon the Academy of International Law which is to be established in that city; that it is the sense of the Conference that no better means could possibly be devised for affording a just appreciation of the diverse national views of the system of international law or for developing that "international mind" which is so essential in a teacher of that subject; and that therefore as many fellowships as possible should be established in the Academy at The Hague, especially for the benefit of American teachers and practitioners of international law.

Resolution No. 6

Resolved, That it is the conviction of this Conference that the present development of higher education in the United States and the place which the United States has now assumed in the affairs of the Society of Nations justify and demand that the study of the science and historic applications of international law take its place on a plane of equality with other subjects

in the curriculum of colleges and universities and that professorships or departments devoted to its study should be established in every institution of higher learning.

RESOLUTION No. 7

Resolved, That, in order adequately to draw the line between undergraduate and graduate instruction in international law, the Conference makes the following recommendations:

Assuming that the undergraduate curriculum includes a course in international law, as recommended in Resolution No. 6, the Conference suggests that graduate instruction in international law concerns three groups of students:

(a) Graduate students in law;

(b) Graduate students in international law and political science;

(c) Graduate students whose major subjects for an advanced degree are in other fields, for example, history or economics.

The first two groups of students have a professional interest in international law, many having in view the teaching of the subject, its practice, or the public service. Therefore, as to them, the Conference recommends that the graduate work offered be distinctively of original and research character, somewhat as outlined in Resolution No. 4, following a preliminary training in the fundamental principles of the subject, as pursued in the undergraduate course or courses.

As to those of the third group, having less professional interest in international law, a broad general course in the subject is recommended.

RESOLUTION No. 8

Resolved, That this Conference directs that a letter be sent to teachers of political science, law, history, political economy and sociology throughout the country calling attention to and emphasizing the essential and fundamental importance of a knowledge of international law on the part of students in those branches, which letter shall state the opinion of this Conference that every college of liberal arts, every graduate school and every law school, should have or make provision for courses in international law, and urge that all graduate students working in the above mentioned fields be advised to include this subject in their courses of study.

Resolved, That, in accordance with the preceding resolution, there be prepared and sent out with this letter reprints of Senator Root's article entitled "The need of popular understanding of international law," which appeared in Vol. 1 of the *American Journal of International Law,* and of his address delivered at the opening of this Conference.

Resolved, That the Recording Secretary of the American Society of International Law attend to the drafting, printing and distribution of the above specified letter and reprints and that he is hereby authorized, if he sees fit, to send out additional literature therewith.

RESOLUTION No. 9

Resolved, That, in recognition of the growing importance of a knowledge of international law to all persons who plan to devote themselves to

the administration of justice, and who, through their professional occupation, may contribute largely to the formation of public opinion and who often will be vested with the highest offices in the State and nation, this Conference earnestly requests all law schools which now offer no instruction in international law to add to their curriculum a thorough course in that subject.

Resolved further, That a copy of this resolution be sent to all law schools in the United States.

Resolution No. 10

Resolved, That the Conference hereby calls the attention of the State bar examiners and of the bodies whose duties it is to prescribe the subjects of examination, to the importance of requiring some knowledge of the elements of international law in examinations for admission to the bar, and urges them to make international law one of the prescribed subjects.

Resolution No. 11

Resolved, That the Conference hereby requests the American Bar Association to take appropriate action toward including international law among the subjects taught in law schools and required for admission to the bar.

Resolution No. 12

Resolved, That the Conference hereby adopts the following recommendations:

(a) That it is desirable, upon the initiative of institutions where instruction in international law is lacking, to take steps toward providing such instruction by visiting professors or lecturers, this instruction to be given in courses, and not in single lectures, upon substantive principles, not upon popular questions of momentary interest, and in a scientific spirit, not in the interest of any propaganda.

(b) That members of the American Society of International Law, qualified by professional training, be invited by the Executive Council or the Executive Committee of the Society to give such courses, and that provision be made, through the establishment of lectureships or otherwise, to bear the necessary expenses of the undertaking.

(c) That the Standing Committee on the Study and Teaching of International Law and Related Subjects of the American Society of International Law, the appointment of which was recommended in Resolution No. 1, be requested to ascertain what institutions are in need of additional instruction in international law and endeavor to find means of affording such assistance as may be necessary to the teaching staff of the said institutions or of supplying this additional instruction by lecturers chosen by the said Committee and approved by the Executive Council or Executive Committee.

(d) That steps be taken to bring to the attention of every college at present not offering instruction in international law the importance of this subject and the readiness of the American Society of Interna-

tional Law, through its Standing Committee on the Study and Teaching of International Law and Related Subjects, to coöperate with such institutions in introducing or stimulating instruction.

RESOLUTION No. 13

Resolved, That this Conference hereby requests and recommends that universities having summer schools offer summer courses in international law.

Resolved further, That the American Society of International Law, through its Standing Committee on the Study and Teaching of International Law and Related Subjects, is hereby requested to endeavor to stimulate a demand for courses in international law in summer schools.

RESOLUTION No. 14

Resolved, That the Conference recommends the establishment and encouragement in collegiate institutions of specialized courses in preparation for the diplomatic and consular services.

RESOLUTION No. 15

Resolved, That the Conference recommends that the study of international law be required in specialized courses in preparation for business.

RESOLUTION No. 16

Resolved, That a Committee of Revision, consisting of ten members, of which Mr. James Brown Scott shall be chairman *ex officio,* be appointed by the Chair for the revision in matters of form of the various resolutions and recommendations made to this Conference by the different committees and subcommittees and adopted by it, the said Committee of Revision to send a copy of the said resolutions and recommendations to every law school, college and university in the United States and to the American Society of International Law, through its Executive Council or Executive Committee, for such action as will serve to effectuate the recommendations of the Conference.

The Committee of Revision referred to in the last resolution was made up, in addition to the Chairman *ex officio,* of the following gentlemen: Honorable Robert Bacon, Professor George H. Blakeslee, Professor Philip Brown, Professor James F. Colby, Professor Edward C. Eliot, Honorable John W. Foster, Professor William I. Hull, Professor John D. Lawson, Professor William R. Manning, Honorable Elihu Root. The Committee completed its work of revision on April 25, 1914, and the resolutions were transmitted to the American Society of International Law and to every law school, college and university in the United States, in accordance with the provisions of Resolution No. 16.

The Society called a special meeting of its Executive Committee to consider and take action upon the recommendations, and the Committee met on November

7, 1914. The recommendations were divided by the Executive Committee of the Society into four classes: First, those which the Society was able and willing to carry out upon its own account. This class included Resolutions Nos. 2-c, 8, 9 and 11. Secondly, those which required detailed consideration before action could be taken upon them. They included Resolutions Nos. 3, 4, 6, 7, 10, 12, 13, 14 and 15. Thirdly, those which the executive committee of the Society did not regard as coming within its sphere as a purely scientific and professional organization. This referred especially to Resolution No. 2-d. Lastly, those which the Society approved, but which it was not able, on account of the expense and labor involved, to undertake with the limited means at its disposal. These included Resolutions Nos. 2-a, 2-b, 2-e and 5.

In compliance with the suggestion contained in Resolution No. 1 of the Conference, the executive committee of the Society appointed the following members as a Standing Committee on the Study and Teaching of International Law and Related Subjects:

Chairman, Professor George G. Wilson of Harvard University,
Professor Philip Brown of Princeton University,
Professor Amos S. Hershey of Indiana University,
Professor Charles Cheney Hyde of Northwestern University,
Professor Harry Pratt Judson of the University of Chicago,
Honorable Robert Lansing, Counselor for the Department of State,
Professor Jesse S. Reeves of the University of Michigan,
Mr. Alpheus H. Snow of Washington, D. C.,
Secretary ex officio, Mr. James Brown Scott, Recording Secretary of the Society.

To this Committee were referred for detailed consideration the resolutions and recommendations mentioned in the second class above referred to. As to the recommendations contained in the first class, which the Society was able and willing to carry out on its own account, the following action was taken: Resolution No. 2-c to be carried out by printing the documents referred to as far as possible in the Supplement to the *American Journal of International Law.* Resolution No. 8 was directed to be carried out by the Recording Secretary of the Society, and he has since carried out the direction by transmitting the opinion of the Conference expressed in the resolution referred to every teacher of political science, law, history, political economy and sociology in the United States, accompanied by the remarks of the Honorable Elihu Root on opening the Conference and a reprint of his article entitled, "The need of popular understanding of international law," which appeared in Volume 1 of the *American Journal of International Law.* As to Resolution No. 9, the Recording Secretary of the Society was further directed to transmit a copy of the said resolution to all law schools of the United States, and he has since carried out the direction. The Recording Secretary was further directed to transmit to the American Bar Asso-

ciation the request of the Conference that that Association take appropriate action toward including international law among the subjects taught in law schools and required for admission to the bar. This direction has also been complied with.

The foregoing action of the executive committee of the Society was reported by the Director to the Executive Committee of the Endowment at its meeting on January 9, 1915, and the Committee, after carefully considering the resolutions of the Conference and the recommendations of the Society thereon, took the following action:

As to the recommendations which the Society approved, but which it did not feel able, on account of the expense and labor involved, to undertake itself, the Committee directed that these projects be included in the work of the Division of International Law of the Endowment and authorized the Director to report to the Committee from time to time any sums which might be necessary to carry out the said projects, which include the publication of a bibliography of international law, an index-digest of international law, and a law reporter of international cases, referred to in Resolution 2, sections a, b, and e. The time which has elapsed since this action of the Executive Committee has been so limited that it has not been practicable to work out the details of these projects, and it is therefore impracticable to submit estimates for carrying them out. If the sums included in the estimates are appropriated by the Board, however, the Division will have sufficient funds at its disposal at least to start these projects during the next fiscal year should such action meet with the approval of the Executive Committee. The Director's report for last year (Year Book, 1913–1914, p. 167) contained a paragraph devoted to the proposition of the publication of a bibliography of international law, showing its great usefulness and the care with which it must be prepared. The proposition of establishing an international reporter containing decisions of national courts involving principles of international law was also dealt with in the same report (Year Book, 1913–1914, pp. 136–138) and the necessity pointed out of devoting very great consideration to the details of the project. The action of the Conference of Teachers in making an independent recommendation on these two subjects is very gratifying, as confirming the Director's previous recommendations, and it is hoped that it will be possible in the next report to show considerable progress in the realization of the projects.

As to Resolution No. 5, which the Society also approved, but which it was unable to carry out, namely, the recommendation for the establishment of fellowships at the Academy of International Law at The Hague, the Committee requested the Director of the Division of International Law to present at an opportune time a practicable plan for the realization of the project, and this will be done when conditions in Europe permit the opening and operation of the Academy.

The recommendation of the Conference included in paragraph d of Resolution No. 2, for the publication from time to time of reliable information upon international questions, which the Society thought did not properly come within

its sphere as a purely scientific and professional organization, the Committee directed be referred to the American Association for International Conciliation, which is more immediately engaged in the work of propaganda, to be carried out by that Association so far as may be practicable.

The Committee further approved the recommendations contained in Resolutions Nos. 3, 4, 6, 7, 10, 12, 13, 14 and 15, which have been referred to the Standing Committee of the Society on the Study and Teaching of International Law and Related Subjects for detailed consideration, and expressed its willingness to coöperate in carrying them into effect.

The Executive Committee at the same time expressed, on behalf of the Trustees, its cordial appreciation of and sincere thanks for the coöperation of the Society in this matter, and, further, approved as a whole the work of the Conference of Teachers and the full set of resolutions and recommendations adopted by it.

It would be difficult to estimate the far-reaching and salutary effect that the successful completion of the above program, mapped out by the Conference of Teachers of International Law, will have upon popular and therefore upon the governmental attitude on that subject. Its possibilities certainly exceed the most sanguine expectations of the Director as to what the American teachers of international law would be willing to recommend and stand sponsor for. It shows the great field of work in this subject yet to be done in the United States, the most advanced of all the nations in the acceptance and application of its principles, and proves the wisdom of the Trustees in pointing out three years ago the fundamental weakness in our educational and political system to be cured before we may hope to make much further progress in accomplishing the objects for which the Division of International Law was established. The recommendations will require a great deal of time and no little expenditure of money before they can be put fully into effect, but the effort, even as an experiment, will be worth the time and expense, for any appreciable success will not only make the Division's task easier in the United States, but will serve as a guide for similar efforts in other countries. An item of $5,000 is therefore recommended by the Director, with the approval of the Executive Committee, for inclusion in the appropriation for the Division of International Law for the ensuing fiscal year to start work upon such of the recommendations as may assume definite shape within that time.

It is very gratifying to note that, as this report closes, information is received that as a direct result of Recommendation No. 10 an amendment has been introduced in the Legislature of the State of Missouri to amend the statutes so as to incorporate the subject of international law as one upon which applicants for admission to the bar must be examined.

The American Institute of International Law and the National Societies Affiliated with It

In the reports of the Division of International Law for 1912 and 1913–14 the Director referred to the formation of an American Institute of International Law and the creation of national societies of international law in the capitals of the different American countries, and the services which the Institute and the national societies reasonably could be expected to render to the cause of international law, and therefore to the cause of international peace. The Institute and the national societies are not connected with the Endowment, but they are agencies of a kind to further three purposes specifically mentioned among the objects of the Endowment, as stated by the Trustees:

1. To aid in the development of international law, and a general agreement on the rules thereof, and the acceptance of the same among nations.
2. To establish a better understanding of international rights and duties and a more perfect sense of international justice among the inhabitants of civilized countries.
3. To promote a general acceptance of peaceable methods in the settlement of international disputes.

It is believed that the Endowment would be justified in contributing to the support of such an agency and to encourage its creation, if it did not exist. If, with entire accuracy, it can not be said to exist, it is nevertheless in process of formation. Two officers of the Endowment—namely, the President and the Director of the Division of International Law—have been associated with the movement since its beginning, in the belief that, if created, carefully directed, and its operations cautiously planned and wisely encouraged, it would amply justify the time and labor spent in calling it into being. The fact, however, that the Director of the Division of International Law is one of the officers connected with the project justifies its treatment in this report, inasmuch as the Trustees have a right to be informed of the Director's activities in so far as they concern the Division of International Law. There is a further reason in the fact that the time is near at hand, in the Director's opinion, if it has not actually come, when the Endowment can properly aid the Institute.

In view of the fact that the note of the proposers of the Institute, dated February 22, 1915 (appended to this portion of the report), gives in brief yet sufficient detail the reasons which led Mr. Alejandro Alvarez and the Director of the Division to propose the Institute and the formation of national societies of international law in each American country, to be affiliated with it, and the services which the Institute and the national societies are expected to render to the cause of international law, it is unnecessary at present to discuss these subjects at any considerable length. Suffice it to say that the above-mentioned gentlemen met in Washington in the summer of 1911 and discussed a

subject in which they were both interested, namely, the means whereby the publicists of all the American states might be brought into closer intellectual touch; how they might meet from time to time to discuss and consider problems which may be called American, in the sense that they arise constantly or chiefly among American states, and to develop or devise principles of law by which the disputes which must arise between the American countries might be settled by reasonable and judicial methods. After much thought and after conferring with Mr. Root, it was decided to propose the formation of an American Institute of International Law, to consist of five publicists from each of the American Republics, to be recommended by the national societies of international law organized in the capital of each of the American Republics. The proposers addressed a leading publicist in each of the American countries with whom they happened to be acquainted, in order to see whether a project of this kind would meet with the approval and coöperation of representative American publicists. The replies were favorable, indeed enthusiastic. The proposers, however, were anxious to learn whether the project appealed as favorably to European as to American publicists. The plan was therefore communicated to members of the Institute of International Law, who expressed themselves as heartily in favor of the establishment of an American Institute of the kind proposed. The proposers communicated this fact to the American publicists and submitted drafts of a constitution and by-laws by virtue of which a temporary organization could be created. These documents were approved, and on October 12, 1912, the American Institute was declared founded, and the following officers selected: Honorary President, Elihu Root; President, James Brown Scott; Secretary General, Alejandro Alvarez; Treasurer, Luis Anderson.

The purpose of the founders was not to create one more international society, although it might have been wise so to do. They believed that in democratic countries a knowledge of international law is essential, in order that the people may see to it that a foreign policy be adopted in strict accord with the duties as well as the rights of their countries, under the law of nations. The proposers felt that the best agency for the diffusion of correct and enlightened principles of international law could best, and indeed could only, be done by the peoples of the different countries, and that the purpose in mind could be most easily accomplished by the creation of national societies of international law, which could be affiliated with the Institute. In this way a national society composed of persons in each of the different American countries interested in international law and in international relations would be formed. This would be a national agency created by the publicists of each of the countries, because they believed in the usefulness of the services it could render. It would be their own society, and as such they would naturally take greater interest in it than in any foreign society of which they might happen to be members. It was obvious, however, that the common goal could best be reached by some form of coöperation between the twenty-one societies; that is to say, that the national efforts should receive an international direction.

Therefore, the American Institute was proposed as an international body, whose members were to be recommended by the national societies, so that the publicists of each American country would be represented in the international body by the same number of publicists, chosen from the national societies. It is, however, one thing to plan and another to put the plan into effect. The great difficulty in the present instance arises from the impossibility of conferring by word of mouth with the founders of the Institute, and, owing to the geographical situation and the enormous distances separating them from their colleagues in the different countries, the proposers have had to rely upon correspondence. The results, however, so far achieved lead to the belief that the national societies, upon which the Institute itself must be based, will be formed in the near future. It is the hope of the proposers that the national societies may be formed during the course of the present year, so that the American Institute can hold its first session at Washington, in connection with the Second Pan American Scientific Congress, which meets at Washington during Christmas week.

National societies have already been formed in Brazil, Chile, Mexico, Nicaragua, Peru, the United States, and Uruguay, and are in process of formation in other countries. The members of the national societies formed in the countries south of the Rio Grande are the most distinguished publicists of those countries, and, although the societies are private associations, the governments, through the Ministers of Foreign Affairs, have coöperated in most instances.

As an example of the interest taken in the formation of the American Institute and of the national societies to be affiliated with it, and of the confidence in the services which the Institute and the national societies can render to the cause of international law, the example of Uruguay may be cited.

The President of the Republic has directed that a Uruguayan Society of International Law be formed and has appointed a committee for this purpose. The society is to have an official standing, as appears from the decree of the Uruguayan Government, issued on December 29, 1914, and officially communicated by the Uruguayan Minister at Washington to the Director on March 4, 1915.[1]

The proposers had a certain hesitancy in asking the publicists of Latin America to do what the publicists of the United States had not done, and yet the Director of the Division was unwilling to ask the American Society of International Law to affiliate itself with an Institute that existed merely in name. Fortunately a way out suggested itself. The Honorable Robert Bacon, formerly Secretary of State of the United States and American Ambassador to France, paid a hurried visit to certain of the South American countries most easily reached in the fall of 1913. Mr. Bacon was good enough to represent the Endowment, when it was made clear to him by the president that his visit would advance the aims and purposes for which it was created. Mr. Bacon, therefore, made a gift to the Endowment of both his time and his services. Among the subjects discussed by him in Brazil, Uruguay, Argentine, Chile and Peru were the American Institute of International Law and the national societies of international law to be

[1] For the text of this decree see p. 128.

affiliated with it, and the national societies in Brazil, Uruguay, Chile and Peru sprang up, as it were, in his train. It was, therefore, possible to ask the American Society of International Law, which is the largest in the world, to affiliate itself with the proposed Institute. The motion was made at the meeting of the American Society in April, 1914, and unanimously approved, and the president thereof, who is also the president of the Endowment and the honorary president of the American Institute, was directed to recommend the five members who should represent the American Society in the Institute.

In accordance with the resolution of the American Society of International Law and with the constitution and by-laws of the American Institute, Mr. Root recommended the following gentlemen: Robert Bacon, John Bassett Moore, Leo S. Rowe, James Brown Scott, Henry White.

From the above statement it is evident that much progress has been made toward the creation of the American Institute and of the national societies. It is believed that very much more progress will be made in the course of the present year, inasmuch as the action of the American Society of International Law, composed as it is of more than a thousand members, shows, not merely their willingness, but their desire to coöperate in the discussion and development of international law with the publicists of Latin America, and it is impossible to believe that the latter will refuse to coöperate with their brethren of the North.

It is unnecessary to point out the appositeness of the meeting of the American Institute in connection with the Second Pan American Scientific Congress at Washington. There is to be a section on international law, under the auspices of the American Society of International Law. The program of the section (which follows) is of a general nature and calculated to appeal to the publicists of America as a whole:

I. The relation of international law to national law in American countries.

II. The study of international law in American countries and the means by which it may be made more effective.

III. How can the people of the American countries best be impressed with the duties and responsibilities of the state in international law?

IV. Are there specific American problems of international law?

V. The attitude of American countries toward international arbitration and the peaceful settlement of international disputes.

VI. Should international law be codified? And if so, should it be done through governmental agencies or by private scientific societies?

It is hoped that the American Society of International Law will be able to act as the host of the section; that it will also act as the host to the members of the American Institute of International Law attending; that the president of the American Society of International Law, Mr. Root, will preside in person and welcome the members of the American Institute; and that as honorary president

of the American Institute, he will express to them the pleasure of the American Society of International Law at the formation of the Institute, and the opportunity of coöperating through representatives of the Society with the members of the Institute.

The American Institute of International Law would, it is believed, need a periodical to serve as the organ of the Institute as such, in which the members could freely express their opinions on important subjects. It is not necessary, however, to establish a periodical, as the *American Journal of International Law* appears in Spanish as well as in English, and can be modified or enlarged in such a way as to serve as the organ of the enlightened publicists of the American continent. The *Institut de Droit International* acts as general adviser to the Division of International Law. It has always been the hope of the Director that when the American Institute shall be formed and in successful operation, like arrangements can be made with it, so that, by a committee, it may serve as the adviser of the Division of International Law in American matters. The Endowment has, since 1911, granted the *Institut de Droit International* a subvention to enable the members to meet in larger numbers and to participate in the very interesting and important discussions held at the annual meetings. The *Institut de Droit International* meets from year to year in different cities, and the American Institute, like its prototype, is expected to meet in different countries. Given the great distances which the members will have to travel and the large outlay for traveling and other expenses, it is believed that assistance in meeting these expenses might properly be offered to the American Institute after it shall have been formally organized. In the meantime the subvention for the *Institut de Droit International,* included in the estimate for 1915–16 in case a meeting is held, might be devoted to the meeting of the American Institute of International Law at Washington in 1915, in connection with the Second Pan American Scientific Congress, should the continuance of the war in Europe prevent a meeting of the *Institut de Droit International.*

[Annex]

Note Concerning the American Institute of International Law and Affiliated National Societies of International Law

Carnegie Endowment for International Peace
Division of International Law

Washington, D. C., *February 22, 1915.*

My Dear Sir and Colleague:

You will recall that the undersigned considered, in a personal conference at Washington, the steps which could properly be taken in order to bring about closer and more intimate relations among the peoples of the American Republics, and, if possible, to secure their coöperation in bringing the leaders of thought together, not merely by correspondence but by personal conference, in order that they might work in common toward a common goal.

The purpose which the undersigned had in mind was to bring about, in the largest measure possible, the personal, as distinguished from the official, coöperation of American publicists, as they recognized the fundamental distinction between the actions of governments, on the one hand, and of individuals, on the other.

It is manifest that questions of a political or diplomatic nature are and must be reserved for the consideration of governments, and that questions of industry and commerce are either for the consideration of governments or for those specially qualified to discuss them. The undersigned therefore consciously limited themselves to what may be called the intellectual field of activity, and, recognizing the vastness of this field, they deemed it the part of wisdom to attempt to cover only a small portion of it, upon which the leaders of thought of the Americas could stand, as it were, upon common ground, and who might reasonably hope, by their sympathetic coöperation, to attain results which would be in the long run beneficial to the peoples of the different countries and to the countries themselves in their mutual relations.

Feeling, however, that they were but indifferent representatives of two of the American countries, and desiring the benefit of the views of one whose horizon was not bounded by his native land, and whose large experience in international law and in international affairs would enable him to discern the merit of the proposal, if merit it had, to detect its faults if it were faulty, and to suggest means by which it could be carried out if it were worthy of execution, they addressed a letter to Mr. Elihu Root, from which the following passage is quoted, as explaining in summary form their aims and purposes:

> After reflection and very much discussion of the advantages and difficulties of such an undertaking, we, however, reached the conclusion that the best way to draw the leaders of thought together would be to create an American Institute of International Law, in which the publicists of each country should be represented, say, by five members; that the publicists of each American country should organize in their capital a local society of international law; that the American Institute should hold periodical meetings, the first of which should be held at Washington, for the scientific discussion of questions of international law, especially those relating to peace, so that little by little a code of international law might be drafted, which would represent the enlightened thought of American publicists and be the result of their sympathetic collaboration.

Mr. Root carefully considered the project, declared himself as thoroughly in accord with the aims and purposes of the undersigned, and expressed a willingness to coöperate in the realization of the project.

The undersigned, however, felt that it would be desirable to discuss the project with European publicists and specialists in international law, for the twofold reason that they could hope to profit by their experience and their judgment, and that it would be a courteous act to learn from them whether the establishment of an American Institute of International Law would be favorably regarded by the Institute of International Law of which they are members, and which would necessarily be the model for an American Institute. The publicists consulted expressed themselves as heartily in favor of the proposed Institute, and it was due to the approval of Mr. Root in the first instance, and to the encouragement of the European publicists in the second instance, that the undersigned felt themselves justified in laying the project before American publicists. They therefore addressed a circular note, dated October 10, 1911, to various publicists in the American countries with whom they had the honor to be acquainted, in order to see whether the project met with their approval to such a degree that they were willing to coöperate in its realization. The answers to the inquiry were favorable, without exception.

The undersigned therefore prepared a draft of a constitution and by-laws for the proposed Institute, which accompanied a circular letter of July 4, 1912, from which the following paragraphs are quoted:

> It will be noted that the proposed constitution is democratic, and that the American Institute is based upon the principle of federation. It is democratic in the sense that the American Institute is to be composed of an equal number of publicists from each of the Republics of the Western Hemisphere, and that the members are not to be chosen arbitrarily by the American Institute, but upon the recommendation of the publicists of each of the American Republics.
>
> In the next place, the American Institute is founded upon the federative principle, because it contemplates the establishment and separate existence of national societies of international law in every American Republic, that such national societies shall be considered branches, and that their members shall be considered as of right associate members of the American Institute. The members of the American Institute are to be recommended by the national societies and elected by the American Institute as a whole; so that membership in the American Institute is open to publicists of every American Republic and no publicist can be elected a regular member, in contradistinction to honorary membership, except upon the recommendation of the national society, unless the publicists of a particular republic should fail to organize a national society, in which case the members from this country will be elected by the American Institute itself.

In the latter portion of the same letter the undersigned ventured to point out a method of constituting the national societies which seemed to them calculated to facilitate their establishment, and they also stated the relations which, in their opinion, should exist between the societies, on the one hand, and the Institute, on the other. Thus:

> The proposers cherish the hope that as soon as the charter member, to whom this letter is addressed, shall sign the constitution, that he will begin to organize a national society of international law in his home country, which shall be an associate branch or member of the American Institute of International Law, and from this national society the members shall be chosen. The proposers believe that the American Institute has a grand opportunity and that, composed as it will be of the leading publicists of Pan America, it will render important services to international law; but, however great the success of the Institute may be, they nevertheless feel that the organization and the successful operation of the national societies of international law within each of the American Republics will render even a greater service by popularizing the principles of international law and bringing them to the knowledge of the enlightened and progressive citizens of each of the American Republics.
>
> Thus, the American Institute will be the international representative of the American Republics. The national societies will be the national representatives, whose members possess the right to attend and to participate in every meeting of the American Institute. The matters discussed by the American Institute will not be decided by its members alone, but in coöperation with all of the members of the national societies who may care to attend, and, meeting in various countries, the American Institute will be brought into close touch with the national societies, so that it is in reality a national as well as an international Institute, and the property of each as well as of all the Republics.

Finally, the undersigned suggested a method by which the Institute itself could be founded without the delay incident to a meeting of the charter members for this express purpose. Thus:

> If the constitution and by-laws are fortunate enough to meet with your approval, the proposers hope that you will sign one of the copies and return it to the undersigned at your earliest convenience; that you will not only express your willingness to organize the national society, but take effective steps to bring it into existence, and that finally you will permit the proposers to name the temporary officers of the American Institute, who shall serve until the first regular session of the society, and shall take the necessary steps to complete the organization and to call the first session.

The response to this letter was as flattering as it was prompt. The constitution was signed and a copy returned to the undersigned, as requested, authorizing them to complete the organization of the Institute. This the undersigned did on October 12, 1912, in selecting the following officers:

Honorary President: Mr. Elihu Root.
President: Mr. James Brown Scott.
Secretary General: Mr. Alejandro Alvarez.
Treasurer: Mr. Luis Anderson.

From a note of even date, informing the charter members of the organization of the Institute, the following paragraphs are quoted:

> In carrying on its activities according to the tendencies of modern international law, and in keeping in mind the necessities and aspirations of the American continent, the new Institute will not be the rival of its older brother, the *Institut de Droit International,* but its collaborator. It will assist in preparing and facilitating the tasks both of the world conferences and the Pan American conferences. Its establishment is timely, for it meets a real necessity. This the European publicists well understood, since their authoritative word has sustained our efforts from the beginning. We include them all in the same grateful thought, because of the benevolent interest which they have shown in our work.
>
> Our gratitude must also go forth to our colleagues in America, the members of the Third Commission of the Conference of Rio de Janeiro, who deigned to honor us with a vote of approval by acclamation.
>
> Finally, Mr. Elihu Root is specially entitled to our profound gratitude. As statesman and publicist, having ever at heart the promotion of peace and harmony among the states of the New World, the eminent jurisconsult has not hesitated to attach himself to our cause. He heartily commended our idea, he gave his support without reservation to our project; he has given us the most striking proof of his sympathy by accepting the honorary presidency of the American Institute of International Law. The authority of his name is for us the surest guarantee of success.

Having thus traced the steps which have been taken by the undersigned to create the Institute, it seems desirable to state, somewhat in detail, the objects of the Institute, the proper sphere of its activity, and the results which may be expected to flow from its existence and successful operation; and, in this connection, to quote from the circular notes

already issued, in order to make it clear that the reasons for the Institute are today what they always have been.

In the letter of inquiry of October 10, 1911, it is said:

> The object of this Institute would be indicated by its very nature; it would be public international law in general. This study, while contributing to point out the significance and nature of international relations, would tend more particularly to popularize them; it would tighten the bonds between states by bringing them closer together in a spirit of justice, thus the maintenance of peace would be greatly advanced.
>
> Entirely apart from the political rivalries of Europe, and separated from it by their geographic position, the states of America, free from all antagonism among themselves, have had and can have, on many questions, just and impartial views upon international relations.
>
> The Institute would also propose to discuss problems peculiar to America, that is to say, those which have a special interest for our continent, in order to endeavor to give them a solution in harmony with general principles, universally accepted, if that is possible, or to enlarge these principles and even develop them in conformity with the express or tacit desire of the American states, and the fundamental principles of law.

In a later circular letter, dated July 4, 1912, after showing that the aims and objects of the American Institute are largely identical with those of the Institute of International Law, it is observed:

> * * * but in the formal statement of the aims and objects of the American Institute, the part that treats of war is of secondary importance, as the proposers believe that the principles of international law are generally applicable and should be studied and developed so as to maintain the status of peace, which so fortunately exists between the American Republics. The proposers of the Institute also believe that it can best serve the cause of international law by devoting itself primarily, if not exclusively, to a consideration of the principles of law and justice which regulate the intercourse of nations, more particularly the American Republics; and that the Institute would perform the greatest possible service to humanity by considering the various means and agencies and by devising the machinery by which the normal relations of nations, based upon law and justice, might be maintained, instead of dissipating its energy by seeking to regulate war or to lessen its hardships. Other scientific bodies and writers of authority may be trusted to consider warfare in its various aspects. The American Institute may well take peace and peaceful relations for its province, although it may properly discuss questions of war, the rights and obligations of belligerents, and neutrality.

And in the circular note dated October 12, 1912, announcing the formation of the Institute, the aims and purposes of the new institution were further elaborated, and, so far as the undersigned are concerned, finally stated in the following paragraphs quoted from this document:

> The object of the American Institute of International Law is to realize an aspiration which has always dominated the political life of the states of the New World: To find the means of assuring peace and to tighten the bonds of solidarity which nature and history have created between these states. It is a stupendous piece of work

and a difficult task, but the progress and evolution of the American countries in international life will aid us.

This aspiration toward the reign of peace is now universal. And across the seas it unites the nations in the common desire to realize it.

Everybody knows that the best way to obtain peace is to instruct and strengthen public opinion in the sense of justice, as well as to subject existing international relations to juridical regulation. But how conceive and give the proper direction to this regulation?

The complexity of the problems which are foremost in the life of nations henceforth give a new direction to international law. The relations between states are no longer, as formerly, of an individualistic or metaphysical character. There is a desire to determine in a uniform manner principles which are today indefinite or divergent. This determination is brought about according to the ideas of existing relations, keeping in mind however the progress and improvements which civilization permits.

These characteristics of international law are in very great evidence in the activities of the International Peace Conferences which met at The Hague in 1899 and 1907, the latter of which had brought together nearly all the states of the world. After having established the principle that they desired "to extend the empire of law and strengthen the sense of international justice" [Preamble of the Convention for the peaceful settlement of international disputes], they recognized (a fact which is more important) that in default of juridical principles, there should be recourse first to the principles of international law, and, in their default, to the general principles of justice and equity [Preamble of the Convention concerning the laws and customs of land warfare (1907) and Convention relative to the establishment of an International Prize Court (1907), article 7, section 2].

The states of America perhaps more than the states of Europe have endeavored to bring about, by means of conventions, uniformity in the principles of international law. In their agreements they have always been inspired by the ideas of their political life and liberal, just, and fraternal principles. Their desire for a codification of international law recently reached the starting point of its accomplishment. In the month of June last, a conference of jurisconsults took place at Rio de Janeiro which, after having decided upon the basis of preliminary work, resolved itself into several commissions in order to strive in all conscience for the accomplishment of the work undertaken.

Given the direction of modern international law, the institutions which devote themselves to the study of this law should necessarily take as a guide for their labors this tendency laid down by the unanimous will of the states.

The new Institute purposes, in the first place, to aid in the scientific development of international law by taking the initiative in establishing its principles and determining its rules, which are today vague or ill-defined, and even non-existent. It will endeavor in this regulation, to meet the exigencies of the life of nations and the ideas of justice and solidarity.

It will strive also to assure, as much as possible, a unity of thought upon these matters, especially among the American nations. Will not this unity be the happiest prelude of the general agreement of the states, without distinction of continent?

An eminent jurisconsult, who from the very beginning has lent his aid to our undertaking in order to present it to the European public, has very justly said: "The Second Peace Conference, in calling to The Hague all the states of America, established the fact that they did not agree upon certain points. All of them have not the same conception either of the law of peace or of the law of war. But how can Europe be persuaded of the correctness of American views, if America is not already previously convinced? And, on the other hand, with what authority will not American propositions be clothed when they proceed, not from such and such a state, but from

Americans as a whole, who, having studied them in the American Institute of International Law, will have voted upon them in Pan American Conferences?"

That is not, however, the only task that the Institute has given itself.

The geographical situation, the history and the political life of the states of the New World have presented special problems and brought forth conditions of their own.

In the solution of these problems and in the examination of these conditions, the general principles universally accepted must be applied, when possible. But, in default of such application, it will be proper to enlarge and even to develop these principles, following the concept of justice and keeping in mind the express or tacit desires of the American states.

This aspect of international law, which may be called American, in no way implies a desire on the part of the Institute to create a special law for its continent, different from universal international law. The new Institute will not be constructing a system of its own in regulating the problems and conditions which interest the states of the New World, any more than the Pan American Conferences have done so. The states of America intend that international law shall keep its true physiognomy and its universal character; but it is also their bounden duty to solve together international problems which are clearly American and which have thus far remained unsolved. We are happy to state that our eminent European colleagues, who have been kind enough to encourage us in our work, have expressed an opinion upon this point which is in conformity with ours.

In order to carry out its scientific aim, the Institute will aid in the work of codifying international law, which the American states have already proposed to undertake. It is a stupendous task, which will require a vast amount of preparatory work, accurate documentation, minute critical study and careful discrimination. But however arduous the task may be, it is not impossible. Moreover, a scientific institution is in a better position to accomplish this work than official assemblies. * * *

The codification of international law is not sufficient in itself. Its interpretation and application must also be assured. This interpretation and application can not be left to the free will or pleasure of a state. And, in this matter, the influence of the old system of civil law, which gave logical argumentation a preponderant rôle must be avoided, and a practical mind introduced, which will render synonymous the expressions "law," "justice" and "equity." The necessity of assuring such application and such interpretation of international law did not, indeed, escape the sharp eyes of the diplomats who sat at The Hague. They voted, indeed, as an annex to the first *vœu* of the Second Peace Conference, a project having in view the organization of a Court of Arbitral Justice. And the first article of this project clearly indicates the character of the Court; it should be "free and easy of access, composed of judges representing the various juridical systems of the world and capable of assuring continuity of arbitral jurisprudence."

Finally, it will be the purpose of the Institute to form and direct fundamentally the public opinion of the American states by becoming, as much as possible, the organ of the juridical conscience of their continent. Without public opinion, there can be no true international law. International law will find its real support in public opinion rather than in force, for public opinion requires that the law which is established shall be applied everywhere.

It was deemed advisable to explain at some length the origin of the project and the steps which have hitherto been taken for its realization. It will be noted that, in previous communications, the undersigned expressed the belief that the national societies formed in each of the American Republics would render the greatest of services to the cause of international law in each of the countries, greater services even than the Institute, and that, in

speaking of this latter body, they felt themselves justified in saying that its foundation responds to a real necessity.

As an example of the interest taken in the formation of the American Institute and of the national societies to be affiliated with it, and of the confidence in the services which the Institute and the national societies can render to the cause of international law, the example of Uruguay may be cited.

The President of the Republic has directed that a Uruguayan Society of International Law be formed and has appointed a committee for this purpose. The Society is to have an official standing, as appears from the following decree of the Uruguayan Government, issued on December 29, 1914, and officially communicated by the Uruguayan Minister at Washington to the Director on March 4, 1915:

> MINISTRY OF FOREIGN RELATIONS, Montevideo, *December 29, 1914.* Considering: 1. The invitations tendered by Mr. Robert Bacon in behalf of the Hon. Elihu Root and of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, and by Mr. James Brown Scott, of the American Society of International Law and of the American Institute of International Law, concerning the creation of a national society of the same character in Uruguay, to coöperate in attaining the object of the Institute. 2. That the object of the American Institute of International Law—to contribute to the development of the latter, to the formation of a common feeling of international justice and to endeavor to secure everywhere pacific action in the settlement of international disputes—ought to deserve the approbation and the most decided support of the American governments, THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC RESOLVES AND DECREES: *Article 1.* That Messrs. Juan Zorrilla de San Martín, Manuel Arbelaiz, Juan Antonio Buero, Benjamín Fernández y Medina, Danial García Acevedo, Adolfo Berro García and Fermín Carlos de Yéregui, are hereby appointed to constitute themselves into a committee for the organization of the Uruguayan Society (*Sociedad Uruguaya*) to be affiliated with the American Institute of International Law. *Article 2.* The Uruguayan Society of International Law (*Sociedad Uruguaya de Derecho Internacional*) shall submit its constitution and by-laws for approval so that it may obtain the proper legal status and be declared to be an institution of public interest, a character which the Government wishes it to possess in order that it may the better fulfil its office and functions. *Article 3.* Let it be communicated, inserted and published.
>
> BATLLE Y ORDOÑEZ,
> Baltasar Brum.

The undersigned believed these statements to be correct and take this occasion of reaffirming them. But if they were correct when written, they are especially so at the present day, when the larger and some of the most highly civilized nations of the world seem to have recanted their peaceful professions, relegating them to the background and grasping the sword as the most appropriate method of settling international disputes. The undersigned do not venture to express an opinion as to the reasons which have led the nations to war, or to discuss the issues and the consequences of the conflict. They merely point to the tragedy, enacted upon a continental scale in Europe, to reënforce their views, that the publicists of America should unite in an effort to develop a system of international law in the western world which shall settle the disputes which are bound to arise between nations without a resort to force, which may indeed settle questions of physical strength and endurance but which does not necessarily determine the right or wrong of a controversy. The formation of national societies of international law and of the American Institute may formerly have seemed academic; the events of the six months from August 1, 1914, prove it to be, in the opinion of the undersigned, a concrete necessity for the New World.

The undersigned therefore believe and feel themselves justified in making the following observations:

1. The war, in which all the great powers of Europe are engaged, is the most important event in the history of mankind. Its economic effects are felt throughout the entire world, and its political effects are felt, not only in Europe, but in Asia and in Africa as well. It is sure to mark in history the end of the system under which Europe has been living, and the inauguration of another which is desired by all: the reign of peace and fraternity among men and peoples. It is teaching civilization a number of lessons.

2. One of the first things that it has brought to light is the necessity of subjecting international relations more and more to legal rules armed with an effective sanction.

3. It has likewise made clear the fact that public opinion is one of the most effective sanctions, especially if it is universal. All states at the present day consider it of great importance and the great powers at war are very active in their efforts to win to their cause the good opinion of neutrals, especially of the American states.

4. It has shown that America has political interests distinct from those of Europe, and that it should be entirely independent of the political organization of the European community, although it has a duty to perform in international society, and consequently a mission of peace and brotherhood. All the American states have, moreover, the same political interests as well as the same problems arising from their continental situation.

5. In order to accomplish their mission of civilization and to acquire a clearer vision of their interests and of their problems, they must organize, they must have a continental conscience or opinion to give them light and, if need be, their bearings. The idea launched in 1912 has thus acquired great force and timeliness.

6. In 1912 the idea of founding an American Institute was favorably received by the most eminent publicists of America and of Europe, to whom we had written requesting their opinions. All were unanimous in commending the project as one of importance. The eminent American statesman, Mr. Elihu Root, was greatly interested and accepted the honorary presidency of the new Institute.

7. In 1913 Mr. Bacon went to Latin America on a scientific mission. He gave special attention to the founding of a national society of international law, to be affiliated with the Institute, in each country visited by him. His initiative brought forth the finest results, for, thanks to it, national societies have been formed or are in process of formation in all the states of Latin America. In this same year occurred an event of the utmost importance. At its eighth annual meeting the American Society of International Law, which is composed of more than one thousand members, including the most eminent professors of international law in American universities, requested that it be affiliated, as a national society, with the Institute.

8. At present it is more necessary than ever to complete the task begun in 1912; that is to say, to form in all the American states national societies of international law and to hold a formal meeting of the American Institute in 1915.

The date of the founding of the Institute coincided with that of the discovery of the New World; it would be another happy coincidence if its definitive organization were to take place on the centenary of the Congress of Vienna, which put an end to the Napoleonic wars and remade the map of Europe.

In 1815 Latin America had not been born to political life, for it was the events of 1815 that aided in bringing about its independence and its entrance into the society of nations. At that time it owed its culture to the legal and political ideas of Europe. Today, when European civilization is passing through a formidable crisis, it must organize, in order to become the spokesman of law and justice in international relations.

9. It is our belief that the best time for the first meeting of the new Institute would be the occasion of another event of importance in the history of the unity of American thought:

the meeting of the Second Pan American Scientific Congress, which is to take place at Washington in December, 1915. The Institute could hold its first meeting at the same time, under the auspices of the national society of the United States, the American Society of International Law.

10. In order to carry out these ideas in the best possible manner, we would ask you to expedite the formation of the national society in your country, if it has not already been formed, so that it may name the four members referred to in the draft constitution and by-laws, which were duly sent to you.

11. In order to aid the formation of the local societies, to which the undersigned attach the greatest importance and upon which the Institute rests as upon a firm and secure foundation, the undersigned append a draft of a constitution for a national society. The undersigned are not so bold as to believe that this may be adopted by the publicists of the different countries, but they believe that, for purposes of uniformity, it should be carefully considered by the publicists of each country in drafting the constitution of the national society. It is based upon the constitution of the French Society of International Law, founded on February 22, 1913.

JAMES BROWN SCOTT.
ALEJANDRO ALVAREZ.

The Institute of International Law

The Institute of International Law, which for the past three years has received a subvention of $20,000 from the Endowment, to be expended at its discretion, in order to increase its usefulness to the cause of international law and therefore of international peace, was scheduled to hold its meeting in 1914 at Munich from September 19 to 26, but the outbreak of the unfortunate war prevented the meeting from taking place. The Institute is composed of a number of publicists from different countries, principally from the countries of Europe, but not exclusively, as some members have been chosen from the United States, Latin America, and Japan. By the constitution the membership is limited to 60 members and 60 associates. Not more than one-fifth of the total number of members can be selected from the publicists of any one state or confederation. The same rule applies to associates. It is true, however, that France and Germany are very largely represented, and as a matter of fact the states unfortunately at war are all represented in the Institute, with the exception of Turkey and Montenegro. It would therefore be embarrassing for the Institute to meet, even in a neutral country; it would be impossible for it to hold its session in one of the countries at war.

The subvention voted by the Endowment at its annual meeting in April becomes available on the first day of July and is intended to meet the expenses of the meeting of the Institute to be held in the course of the year for which the subvention is voted. In view of the war, the meeting of the Institute was postponed, and the Director withheld the subvention, which has since been devoted to other purposes by the Executive Committee. It is hoped, however, that the Institute may be able to meet in the year 1916, if not in 1915, to begin again

its labors which have been so fruitful of results to international law. They were never more needed since its organization in the year 1873.

It seems to be the opinion of the members of the Institute with whom the Director has corresponded that its first meeting after the war will necessarily be in a neutral country; that is to say, in a country which has been neutral during the war. The Director believes that the next meeting should not only be held in a neutral country, but in a country so far removed from hostilities as to create, as it were, a new atmosphere. The United States seems at present to meet the required conditions, and, notwithstanding the great distances which members would have to travel, it is believed that the Institute should begin again its work in the United States, preferably in the City of Washington. A sum to provide the annual subvention is included in the estimates for the year 1915–16 if a meeting is held during that year.

The Hague Academy of International Law

The origin of the Academy, the steps taken to establish and to install it in the Peace Palace at The Hague, its aims and purposes, the form of its instruction, and the relation of the Academy to institutions of learning and to the peace movement have been discussed in preceding reports of the Director of the Division. It is therefore not necessary to consider these matters at present.

It may be said, however, that the Academy was an idea until it was taken up by the Endowment upon the recommendation of the Director of the Division. The Executive Committee approved the project and the Board actually appropriated the sum of $40,000 to meet the expenses of the Academy.

The constitution of the Academy was agreed upon at The Hague on January 12, 1914, where it was incorporated on the 27th of that month, and it was decided to open it formally on the first day of October, 1914. The Academy was to be, in the language of the constitution, "a center of high studies of international law (public and private) and of connected sciences, in order to promote a profound and impartial examination of problems bearing upon the international juridical relations." The instruction was to be given during the months of July and October, in order not to compete with European universities and schools of political science and to secure a student body at a time when other institutions of learning were not in session. The method and the subject matter of the instruction were thus outlined in Article 3 of the constitution:

> The most competent men of the different states are called upon to teach, by means of courses, lectures or seminars, the most important matters with regard to the international theory, practice, legislation and jurisprudence, as they particularly follow from the results of the conferences and the arbitral sentences.

The Academy was to be under the direction of the curatorium, or board of directors, consisting of twelve members who were to be, in the first instance, present and past presidents of the Institute of International Law, a member from Holland, the Director of the Division of International Law, and elected members.

The members of the curatorium were asked by its president, Professor Renault, to consider what subjects, in their opinion, should properly figure in the course of instruction for the first year, with which suggestion the members complied. After considering the various suggestions, it was informally agreed, subject to modification by the curatorium at its official session to be held at The Hague before the opening of the Academy, that courses should be given on the following subjects during 1915:

1. International arbitration.
2. International recognition of copyright.
3. Prize jurisdiction and the law of prize.
4. The court of arbitral justice.

Seminars were to be held in connection with the subjects.

The Academy was to have been formally opened on October 1, 1914, in the presence of a large and distinguished gathering of international notables, and addresses were to have been delivered by the following persons:

1. By Mr. Loudon, Minister of Foreign Affairs, on behalf of the Netherlands, welcoming the establishment of the Academy upon Dutch soil.

2. By Mr. Van Karnebeek, president of the Peace Palace Committee, welcoming the installation of the Academy in the Peace Palace.

3. By Mr. Scott, on behalf of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, through whose intervention the Academy was founded, and

4. By Professor Renault, chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Academy, explaining the nature and purposes of the Academy, and, on behalf of the Board of Trustees, announcing the courses to be given by the Academy in its first year, which was expected to be 1915, and announcing the names of the persons who had been chosen to give the lectures and courses, and to conduct the seminars.

The events of the latter part of July and of the first week of August rendered inevitable the postponement of the opening of the Academy, whose labors it was hoped would tend to prevent recourse to arms, which has plunged the most enlightened nations of Europe into a cruel, devastating and unspeakable war. On August 13, Mr. Van Karnebeek, president of the Council of Administration of the Academy, formally notified the members of the curatorium that the inauguration would have to be postponed until "international relations have again become normal."

Subsequently this distinguished and enlightened statesman wrote a letter to

the Director, from which the following passage is quoted, and which the Director would like to incorporate and make his own:

> I consider it more than ever important to bring the Academy into active life. This terrible war makes it felt how necessary it is to teach and lay stress upon the principles of international law. I hope that, however great may be the difficulties, we will succeed, after the war is over, in bringing together a body of authorized men intent on rebuilding the system of law that should govern the community of civilized states in their international proceedings.

Of the sum appropriated by the Board, only one-half, namely, $20,000, has been used to make preliminary arrangements for installing the Academy in the Peace Palace. The balance has been devoted to other purposes of the Endowment by the Executive Committee. The full amount of the subvention for the Academy is included in the estimates for payment in case it is possible to open and operate it during the coming fiscal year.

Collection and Publication of Documents of First and Second Hague Peace Conferences

This work was sufficiently described in the last annual report (Year Book for 1913–14, p. 125). It is now in type and will be issued from the press in a single crown quarto volume within the present year. As it appears feasible, without rendering the volume too bulky, to include in the appendix, besides the Declaration of London and the report thereon made to the Naval Conference by Mr. Renault, as mentioned in the last annual report, other documents showing the development of international law on the subjects dealt with by the Conferences, it has been decided to include a number of documents, such as the Declaration of Paris, the Geneva Conventions of 1864, 1868, and 1906, Dr. Lieber's Instructions for the Government of the Armies of the United States in the Field, the Declaration of St. Petersburg of 1868, the Declaration of Brussels of 1874, etc.

A counterpart of this volume in the French language would be most serviceable.

In view of the great size of the volumes of the official proceedings of the Second Hague Conference and the consequent impossibility of finding, in convenient form, even in the original French, the matter appearing in this publication of the Division, a French edition would greatly facilitate and further the study of these important reports, especially by persons who prefer to study the original French rather than the English translation. The preparation of such a volume would involve very little translating, as almost all the documents in the volume are in French in the original, and others, such as Dr. Lieber's Instructions and the Drago Note, have already been translated into that language.

Preparation for Third Hague Peace Conference

With reference to the matter of preparation for the Third Hague Conference, respecting which the Director is under instruction to report (Year Book for 1913–14, p. 121), I have to say that the existence of the European war has necessarily caused a delay, the duration of which can not at present be measured. The Division's circular letter of February 2, 1914, to the leading international lawyers, jurists and professors of international law in the world on this subject elicited interesting and valuable information and suggestions. The intervention of the war, however, has given rise to new questions and greater importance to others; so that it may be advisable at the appropriate time again to address these gentlemen with a view to obtaining their further views. It is also to be expected that the various international associations and learned societies will pursue the subject and arrive at conclusions, of which the Director will avail himself in the contemplated report.

The circular instruction issued January 31, 1914, by Mr. Bryan, Secretary of State, to American diplomatic representatives accredited to the countries which took part in the Second Hague Conference, urging that steps be taken for the meeting of a Third Conference in the year 1915, was printed in the Year Book for 1913–14. The expressions of views of foreign Governments received by the Department as a result of that instruction led it to a reconsideration of the date suggested and a second circular instruction was dispatched last June suggesting that the date be fixed for June, 1916. Meanwhile the Netherland Government had invited the governments to appoint each a member on the international preparatory committee for the Third Peace Conference, and had set the date for the meeting of the committee at The Hague as June 1, 1915. Again, it is necessary to allude to the unfortunate conflict now waging in Europe, by suggesting the probable necessity of further modification of the plans above outlined.

The bibliography of the book and periodical literature concerning the First and Second Hague Conferences, which has been compiled for use in preparing this report, is exhaustive, and kept up to date. This list, which is partly in the form of a card catalogue, would need verification and editing before it would be in shape to be printed; but it now serves as a useful aid to the work of the Division. A similar bibliography respecting the Third Conference is in preparation, and notes are taken of all suggestions for the program of the Conference.

Special Pamphlet Series of The Hague Conventions and Declarations

In view of the very great interest evinced since the outbreak of the European war in the Conventions and signed Declarations of the First and Second Hague Conferences, and particularly because of the need of accurate information as to ratifications of and adhesions to the Conventions and Declarations relating to war, the Division has prepared a series of pamphlets in order that the public may have ready access to the texts and learn from reliable sources the status of these

international agreements and the extent to which the Powers now at war are bound by their provisions. The English translations of the original French texts of the several Conventions, Declarations and Final Acts of the Conferences are based upon the official translations of the Department of State.

These pamphlets are numbers 3 to 20, inclusive, of this Division's series, and are entitled as follows:

No. 3 Signatures, Ratifications, Adhesions and Reservations to the Conventions and Declarations of the First and Second Hague Peace Conferences.

No. 4 The Hague Conventions of 1899 (I) and 1907 (I) for the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes.

No. 5 The Hague Conventions of 1899 (II) and 1907 (IV) respecting the Laws and Customs of War on Land.

No. 6 The Hague Conventions of 1899 (III) and 1907 (X) for the Adaptation to Maritime Warfare of the Principles of the Geneva Convention.

No. 7 The Hague Declarations of 1899 (IV, 1) and 1907 (XIV) Prohibiting the Discharge of Projectiles and Explosives from Balloons.

No. 8 The Hague Declaration (IV, 2) of 1899 concerning Asphyxiating Gases.

No. 9 The Hague Declaration (IV, 3) of 1899 concerning Expanding Bullets.

No. 10 The Final Acts of the First and Second Hague Peace Conferences, together with the Draft Convention on a Judicial Arbitration Court.

No. 11 The Hague Convention (II) of 1907 respecting the Limitation of the Employment of Force for the Recovery of Contract Debts.

No. 12 The Hague Convention (III) of 1907 relative to the Opening of Hostilities.

No. 13 The Hague Convention (V) of 1907 respecting the Rights and Duties of Neutral Powers and Persons in Case of War on Land.

No. 14 The Hague Convention (VI) of 1907 relating to the Status of Enemy Merchant Ships at the Outbreak of Hostilities.

No. 15 The Hague Convention (VII) of 1907 relating to the Conversion of Merchant Ships into War-ships.

No. 16 The Hague Convention (VIII) of 1907 relative to the Laying of Automatic Submarine Contact Mines.

No. 17 The Hague Convention (IX) of 1907 concerning Bombardment by Naval Forces in Time of War.

No. 18 The Hague Convention (XI) of 1907 relative to Certain Restrictions with regard to the Exercise of the Right of Capture in Naval War.

No. 19 The Hague Convention (XII) of 1907 relative to the Creation of an International Prize Court.

No. 20 The Hague Convention (XIII) of 1907 concerning the Rights and Duties of Neutral Powers in Naval War.

The first pamphlet of the series contains the respective Tables of Signatures, Ratifications, Adhesions and Reservations of the Conventions and Declarations of the two Conferences. In all cases the reservations contained in the *procès-*

verbaux, but only referred to in the official tables issued by the International Bureau of the Permanent Court of Arbitration, have been translated and printed in full, with the references to the official reports where their texts appear. Without the complete text of a reservation it is impossible to know to what extent a Power is bound by a Convention or Declaration. A copy of this pamphlet (No. 3) has been submitted to the Netherland Minister for Foreign Affairs, to whose Government are made all official notifications by the Powers respecting the Hague Conventions, and he has advised the Endowment that "there is not a single correction or addition to be made to its content."

These pamphlets are being widely distributed to the press and to such classes of institutions and individuals as would naturally be interested in possessing them, and they are furnished gratuitously to all applicants.

It is also the purpose of the Division to combine and publish this series of pamphlets on the Hague Conventions in book form, with an index, to be sold at the price of one dollar per copy, postpaid. In the case of the 1899 Conventions and Declarations which were revised at the Second Conference in 1907, a parallel arrangement has been used to set forth the amendments adopted by the later Conference. Marginal notes have been added to facilitate reference. For these reasons, and also on account of its index-digest, as well as because of the fact that the Government of the United States does not publish the texts of conventions not ratified by itself, it is believed that the volume will be welcomed by the public. An additional reason for the wide distribution in this country of information relative to the Hague Conventions, as well as other conventions to which the United States is a party (to be referred to below under miscellaneous publications), is the fact that it is not the practice of the Government of the United States to publish the fact of ratification or adhesion by foreign Powers of general international conventions except when such ratifications and adhesions occur prior to the President's proclamation promulgating the treaty and can therefore be announced therein. For instance, in the case of the 1907 Hague Convention respecting the rights and duties of neutral powers and persons in war on land, a number of ratifications on the part of foreign Governments have been effected subsequently to the President's proclamation of this Convention. But what may be the rights and duties of the neutral citizen of the United States by virtue of the treaty engagements of his country with these more recently contracting Powers he has no means of learning in the law of his country as officially published. An American citizen would search the statutes in vain for any indication that France, Belgium or Japan has ratified the Convention mentioned, as their action was taken subsequently to the President's proclamation of February 28, 1910.

The Director proposes, with the approval of the Executive Committee, the publication of a Spanish edition of this volume, based so far as possible upon official translations. This volume will be a convenient and sometimes the sole accessible source of information for persons in the Spanish-speaking countries, which cast so many votes in the Hague Conferences.

Preparation and Publication of a Synopsis of Decisions of the Permanent Court of Arbitration at The Hague

Details of this project were set out in the Year Book for 1913–14 (pp. 138–40). A list was given of the cases which at that time had been heard and decided by tribunals organized from the panel of the Permanent Court at The Hague. Since that date another case has been decided by a tribunal under the Permanent Court, viz., that between the Netherlands and Portugal concerning the subject of the boundary of a part of their respective possessions in the Island of Timor.

As indicated by the Director in his report last year, it was not thought advisable that any extensive work be prepared. Accordingly, the Division of International Law, in its preparation of the work for publication, has made a thorough examination of the various official documents relating to the different cases, and has followed a uniform plan in its selection of material. In each case it is proposed, first, to print the special agreements, or *compromis,* submitting the case to arbitration, accompanied by such other data as are absolutely essential to an understanding of them; secondly, to print the award of the tribunal in full, to which is prefixed a brief statement of the origin and nature of the controversy and the important holdings of the tribunal. In this way the Director believes the ordinary reader will be able to obtain a clear idea of the cases arbitrated and not be subjected to the examination of long technical statements of the legal principles involved.

The entire work on these decisions has been completed and, except for certain necessary verifications, is ready to be put into type.

Collection and Publication of International Arbitrations

The work on the collection of international arbitrations is proceeding both upon the records of modern cases and upon the investigation of original sources for earlier examples of arbitration. Completeness being one of the main objects to be attained, the latter task is necessarily tedious, since it involves not only the examination of old texts professedly relating to international law and diplomacy, but also of chronicles and other sources of information. The exploration of these ancient sources is rendered the more troublesome by reason of the fact that the forms in which they are expressed are often unusual and require the exercise of expert judgment. It is believed, however, that the results will be fully commensurate with the care and labor involved, for although they may require the revision of various impressions heretofore current, they will furnish a safer guide to those who are engaged in the development of international relations along legal lines.

The special work, under the direct charge of the Division, of copying manuscript records of the Department of State has continued throughout the year. The following is a detailed list of the work done:

Treaty of 1794 between United States and Great Britain (Jay Treaty):

Under Article V of this treaty provision was made for the adjustment by a mixed commission of the controversy respecting the St. Croix River boundary. Copies were made of the correspondence of the agent of the United States, journal of the commission, memorials and arguments of the agent of the United States, argument of the British agent, opinions of the commissioners.

Article VII of the treaty provided for the settlement by a mixed commission of the mutual claims of the two governments arising out of losses and damages sustained by reason of irregular or illegal captures, or condemnations of vessels and property during the War of Independence. Copies were made of the opinions of the commissioners and the correspondence between the commissioners.

Treaty of 1814 between the United States and Great Britain (Treaty of Ghent):

Article I of this treaty provided for the mutual restoration of territory, property, etc., in accordance with the terms of the treaty of peace of 1783. Copies were made of the minutes containing protocols of proceedings.

Article IV of the treaty provided for the adjustment of the boundary in Passamaquoddy Bay. Copies made of the journal of the commission.

Article V provided for the adjustment of the northeastern boundary. Copies were made of the report of the commissioner of the United States, report of the British commissioner, and the journal of the commissioners.

Article VI provided for the determination of the boundary along the Great Lakes. Copies were made of the report of the agents of the United States.

Argentine-Paraguay Boundary Arbitration:

This arbitration was to settle a controversy respecting the boundary of the two countries along the El Chaco River. Provision was made in an agreement dated February 3, 1874, for arbitration by the President of the United States. Copies were made of the memorial of the agent of the Argentine Republic, translation of memorial of agent of Paraguay, other briefs of Argentine and Paraguay, award.

Panama Joint Land Commission:

This was a commission to determine the amounts due the original owners for lands appropriated in Panama for use in connection with the Panama Canal. Copies were made of the correspondence of the commission, and opinions of the commissioners.

East Florida Claims:

By the treaty of February 22, 1819, between the United States and Spain, provision was made for the adjustment of the claims of citizens and subjects of both countries. Copies were made of official documents, minutes, and tabulated statements of claims.

Claims Commission of 1863, between United States and Peru:

By an agreement between the United States and Peru signed January 12, 1863, the mutual claims of the citizens of the two governments were to be settled by a mixed commission. Copies were made of memorials in special cases.

Claims against Brazil:

Provision was made by agreement between the United States and Brazil dated June 27, 1849, for settlement of mutual claims. Copies were made of the report of the agent of the United States, and memoranda of proceedings.

Ecuador—United States Claims Commission:

Arbitration by a mixed commission under agreement dated November 25, 1862, between the United States and Ecuador. Copies were made of dispatches, reports, etc.

New Granada Commission of 1859–1861:

By an agreement between the United States and New Granada, dated September 10, 1857, claims of citizens of the United States known as "Panama Riot" claims were settled by a mixed commission. Copies were made of memorials and opinions of the umpire.

From the above list will be seen the large amount of work involved and the great variety of subjects covered. It is but just to emphasize the difficult character of this work which, though merely copying, requires the most extreme care. Practically the entire material is in the form of record books or loose papers in handwriting of varying degrees of legibility and much of it over a hundred years old. Frequently the deciphering of illegible writing seems almost hopeless. This is especially true in the case of manuscripts in the Spanish language relative to arbitrations between the United States and Latin American countries or between the Latin American countries themselves. While the Spanish language, if clearly written, offers but little more difficulty than English, yet when in manuscript and more or less carelessly written, much time is frequently required to decipher words.

Publication of Treaties of Arbitration and Other Arbitral Agreements

The report of the Director for 1914 (Year Book 1913–14, p. 126) contained such a comprehensive statement of the work of collecting for publication all treaties of arbitration and other arbitral agreements that it seems hardly necessary to go further into detail with regard to the purpose or scope of the undertaking.

During the past year, though the Division has been handicapped in the progress of this particular work by the European war, it has nevertheless been able to take several steps forward.

No additional replies have been received to the circular memorandum of January 8, 1912, transmitted through the Director General of the Pan American Union to the Latin American states, the text of which appeared in last year's

report. On May 11, 1914, the Director made a new effort to secure coöperation in this work by sending a circular along identical lines to the members of the Institute of International Law and the American Institute of International Law. In concluding this circular the Director set forth the reason for his procedure as follows:

> As it is the hope of the Carnegie Endowment that the collection be as complete and as accurate as it can be made by utilizing not only the materials at its disposal, but also those contained in the archives of the foreign offices, the assistance and friendly coöperation of the foreign offices are indispensable. The Director of the Division has been much perplexed as to the method by which this assistance and coöperation may be obtained. It would appear not to be practicable to ask this assistance through official governmental channels, inasmuch as the Endowment is not an official institution of any government. The Director has therefore, after full consideration of the requirements, arrived at the conclusion that the Institute of International Law and the recently organized American Institute, through their members, could greatly aid the undertaking and perhaps enable us to secure the desired information. I have accordingly prepared the foregoing statement for transmission to you, requesting that you select some competent person, preferably connected with the foreign office, to carry on the necessary research and other work involved in the undertaking, as above outlined, with the understanding, however, that the foreign office in question would permit the person so selected to gather and transmit the results to the Endowment, either directly or through the member of the Institute of International Law.
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> * * * * * * * * *
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> It is perhaps unnecessary to add that, in order that the publication shall be an authoritative source for students and others interested in international arbitration, the work required must be absolutely accurate and complete.

So far replies have been received from fourteen members, representing the following states: Austria-Hungary, Costa Rica, France, Greece, Haiti, Italy, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Russia, Spain, Switzerland, Uruguay and Venezuela, but in only five cases, namely, Austria-Hungary, Costa Rica, Greece, Nicaragua and Panama, has the Endowment as yet received the desired information. While the European war has doubtless been one of the causes of the lack of response on the part of certain Europeans, this can not be said of other countries, and especially those of the Western Hemisphere. The Director has therefore reached the conclusion that it is practically impossible to secure such expert assistance except by means of persons directly under the supervision of the Division. In view of this difficulty and of the apparent impracticability of furthering the work in so far as European countries are concerned, the Director, on November 19, last, secured the services of Mr. José F. Godoy, formerly Mexican *Chargé d'affaires,* at Washington, to aid in that part of the work dealing with the treaties of the Latin American countries. His progress so far has been very satisfactory. He has at his command the official publications of all the states con-

cerned, and having been a member of the Diplomatic Corps is in a position to secure aid when necessary from the various representatives of the different states in this country. Mr. Godoy has advised the Director that within a comparatively short time he will have completed the necessary research work. Up to this date the following official publications have been examined by him in this verification:

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC

Colección de Tratados celebrados por la República Argentina con las Naciones Extranjeras. 1 vol. Buenos Aires. 1863.

Memorias de Relaciones Exteriores.

Tratados Convenciones, Protocolos y demás Actos y Acuerdos Internacionales de la República Argentina. 11 vols. Buenos Aires. 1911–12.

BOLIVIA

Memorias de Relaciones Exteriores.

Recopilación de Tratados, Convenciones y Actos Diplomáticos celebrados por la República de Bolivia. 3 vols. La Paz. 1904.

Tratados Vigentes:

Anexos a la Memoria presentada por el Señor Ministro Claudio Pinilla. Santiago de Chile. 1900.

Anexos a la Memoria presentada por el Señor Ministro Alfredo Ascarrunza. Valparaiso. 1913.

CHILE

Memorias de Relaciones Exteriores.

Recopilación de Tratados, Convenciones, Protocolos y otros Actos Internacionales celebrados por la República de Chile. 7 vols. 1913.

Recopilación de Tratados y Convenciones celebrados por la República de Chile y las Potencias Extranjeras. Santiago. 3 vols. 1894–98.

COSTA RICA

Colección de Tratados. San José. 1896, 1907.

Colección de Tratados Internacionales. 2 vols. San José. 1892.

Memorias de Relaciones Exteriores.

CUBA

Convenciones y Tratados celebrados por la República de Cuba desde 1903 a 1908. Havana. 1908.

Memorias de Relaciones Exteriores.

GUATEMALA

Colección de Tratados de Guatemala. 2 vols. Guatemala. 1892, 1912.

Memorias de Relaciones Exteriores.

HAITI

Recueil des Traités et Conventions de la République d'Haiti. Jacques Nicolas Léger. Port au Prince. 1891.

HONDURAS

Tratados Vigentes entre la República de Honduras y las demás Repúblicas de Centro América. Tegucigalpa. February, 1905.

Memorias de Relaciones Exteriores.

NICARAGUA

Convenciones Internacionales de Nicaragua. Managua. 1913.

Derecho de Gentes Positivo Nicaragüense. Vol. 1. Managua. 1909.

Memorias de Relaciones Exteriores.

PANAMA

Compilación de los Decretos y Resoluciones de carácter general expedidos por el Ejecutivo Nacional de la República de Panamá de 1904 a 1906. Panama. 1910.

Leyes expedidas por la Convención Nacional Constituyente de la República de Panamá en 1904. Panama. 1912.

Leyes expedidas por la Asamblea Nacional de Panamá en sus sesiones de 1906, 07, 08, 09, 10, 11, 12, 13 y 14. Official print.

Memorias de Relaciones Exteriores.

There has been amassed a large amount of material relative to all the countries of the world, including texts in original languages as well as translations. Therefore, so far as the Latin American countries are concerned, there is required only such original texts and translations as are not now in the possession of the Endowment.

The Director has given careful consideration to the best method of furthering the project originally approved by the Board, namely, the division of the work into ancient and modern periods, and is confronted with the apparently insurmountable obstacle to the carrying out at the present time of the project in that form, due to the intervention of the European war. He therefore recommends that a preliminary work be authorized which will include only the countries of the Western Hemisphere. He believes that this is entirely feasible and that it will form an impressive publication as showing the almost universal and continuous tendency of the countries of the New World to settle their differences by arbitration. It seems to him an opportune time for such a publication. In this connection he deems it appropriate to state that in the course of the investigations, he has been much struck by the large number of treaties of arbitration and of arbitral clauses which the American states have negotiated since their independence, a fact known only to the few who have dealt with this question and unsuspected by the world at large. The Director therefore presents to the Board of Trustees this project for an independent publication relating exclusively to the arbitral agreements of the countries of the New World, and hopes for its approval.

Preparation of a Spanish Treatise on International Law

The Director's report for last year (Year Book, 1913–14, p. 163) stated the reasons for the preparation of such a work and the intention to enter into a contract with Mr. Manuel Gonzales Hontoria, formerly Under-Secretary of State in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Spain. A contract for the work was made with him by the Director on July 23, 1914, and the work will be ready for publication on December 31 of the present year.

Publication of Decisions of Chief Justice Marshall Involving Principles of International Law

This project was proposed by the Director last year and is explained in his report (Year Book for 1913–14, p. 32).

The examination and selection of the cases decided by the Chief Justice has required much time and attention in order that an accurate and complete collection might be made. This part of the work, as well as the preparation of the material for the printer, is now practically accomplished, so that the actual putting into type may be begun within a short time. There remains, of course, the formulation of appropriate syllabi, references, tables of cases and contents, which can not be completed until the subject-matter is in page form. The work will probably form a book of 800 pages and a sum for its publication is included in the estimate for the ensuing year.

Publication of English Translation of Professor Fiore's "Il Diritto Internazionale Codificato"

The complete report on this project will be found in the Year Book for 1912 (pp. 155–6). In the Year Book for 1913–14 (p. 164), the Director stated that an allotment having been authorized for the translation of the work, a contract had been entered into and it was expected that the translation would be completed during the summer of 1914. This expectation was in fact realized, but the Director ascertained, through correspondence with Professor Fiore, that a revision of his work was being prepared for publication. It was therefore deemed advisable that the translation be amended to conform to the new edition. This, necessarily, has involved considerable delay, but it is hoped that the work will be ready for issuance within a reasonable time. In this connection, the Director regrets to announce the death on December 17, last, of Professor Fiore, and to express here his high appreciation of this distinguished scholar and publicist, whose authority as a writer on international law is recognized throughout the civilized world.

Collection of the Most Important Treaties Since the Peace of Westphalia

A full discussion of this project is to be found in the Year Book for 1913–14 (pp. 177–182). As stated by Sir John Macdonell, whose project it is, the work, when completed, is to be "a collection of the most important treaties since the Peace of Westphalia; notes and critical examination of the text of such treaties to be based upon information obtained from the archives of the states; a political history both of the form and of the content. The work would consist of two volumes; the first an introduction; the second the text of the treaties."

The Director now takes pleasure in reporting that he has entered into a contract with Sir John Macdonell for the preparation of the work, on terms approved by the Executive Committee. The contract calls for the completion of the manuscript by August 31, 1915, and a sum has been included in the estimate for the next fiscal year to provide for its publication.

Das Werk vom Haag

This work, which is discussed in the Year Books for 1912 (pp. 156–7) and 1913–14 (pp. 164–5) is composed of two volumes, entitled *Der Staatenverband der Haager Konferenzen* (The Union Created by The Hague Conferences) and *Das Problem eines internationalen Staatengerichtshofes* (The Problem of an International Court of Justice). The translations from German into English have been made by Dr. Charles G. Fenwick and the books are now being set up in type. In view of the difficulty of translating from the German it will be necessary for the translations to be fully verified again by the translator before the books are finally printed. It is expected, however, that unless some unforeseen circumstances occur the two books will be ready for issue during the present year. There does not seem to be present in the character of the two works any reason which would require that their issue be suspended until after the war. Provision is made in the budget for the next fiscal year for the publication of these two books as works previously authorized by the Executive Committee.

Professor Oppenheim's "Zukunft des Völkerrechts"

A statement of the contents of this monograph will be found on page 164 of the Year Book for 1913–14. In accordance with the instructions of the Executive Committee of November 14, 1913, the translation was made and prepared for printing by the Clarendon Press. Although the work is now in type and ready for issue, the Director has temporarily suspended the publication upon the request of Professor Oppenheim, who feels that it would be better to await the close of the present European conflict before publication.

Subventions to Journals of Public International Law

REVUE DE DROIT INTERNATIONAL ET DE LÉGISLATION COMPARÉE

Statements respecting this review are made in the Year Books for 1912 (p. 138) and 1913–14 (p. 147). The latest issue of the review received by the library of the Endowment was No. 3 of 1914, received here July 6, 1914. The publication has obviously been interrupted by the war and only one quarterly payment of the subvention for the current year has been remitted. The estimates for the next fiscal year make provision for the continuance of the subvention in case publication is renewed.

JAPANESE REVIEW OF INTERNATIONAL LAW

Statements describing this monthly review published in the Japanese language in Tokio may be found in the Year Books for 1912 (p. 142) and 1913–14 (p. 147). This review continues to be published regularly and promptly, the January number for 1915 having already reached us. The Executive Com-

mittee, upon the recommendation of the Director, has included in its estimate for the year ending June 30, 1916, an item for the continuation of the subvention to this review.

In order to place the contents of this publication at the disposal of the Division, the Director, with the approval of the Executive Committee, has made arrangements for summarizing in English so much of the contents of the Japanese Review, including previous issues, as he may consider useful. The work is now in progress, and most of the important articles in the numbers from September, 1911, to July 1913, have already been summarized. These articles are all by Japanese writers of prominence, and, as revealing their views on the variety of questions discussed, are of obvious importance. The following selection will indicate the broad field covered by the magazine in its treatment both of theory and of current diplomatic questions:

J. TSUSHIMA: Sovereignty from points of view of international and national laws.
DR. T. TERAO: Arbitration and permanent peace of the world.
DR. N. ARIGA: Insurrection in China from the point of view of international law.
A. NINAGAWA: Civil war from the point of view of international law.
——— Intervention.
——— International law in Japan.
——— Annexation of states, territories, authorities and inhabitants.
DR. S. TAKAHASHI: Want of uniformity of Japanese laws respecting foreigners.
——— Territorial integrity of China and leases in Manchuria.
——— Neutralization of straits and canals of the world.
——— Rules of war on aërostats.
——— Land tenure bill of the California State Legislature.
M. MAIDA, M.A.: On the abrogation of the Russo-American treaty.
——— Position of the United States of America in the Panama Canal Zone.
DR. S. TACHI: Problems of the Third Peace Conference at The Hague.
——— Unneutral service in the Declaration of London.
M. KAWASAKI: The Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.
PROFESSOR T. ITAKURA: Position of great powers in international law.
DR. G. NEGOEO: Treaty making power in the United States.

RIVISTA DI DIRITTO INTERNAZIONALE

A description and statement respecting this Italian review of international law appear in the Year Books for 1912 (p. 140) and 1913–14 (p. 149). It continues to be published with regularity, the latest number received being that for the last quarter of the year 1914. An examination of the recent numbers of the *Rivista* shows that it maintains the excellence noted in the statements in earlier Year Books. With the exception of the *American Journal of International Law*, the *Rivista* is the only neutral journal of its kind now published, and it is a great

pleasure for the Director to recommend, with the approval of the Executive Committee, the continuance of the modest subvention.

REVUE GÉNÉRALE DE DROIT INTERNATIONAL PUBLIC

Statements regarding this review appear in the Year Book for 1912, page 148, and the Year Book for 1913–14, page 150. Its publication has been interrupted by the war in Europe, the last number issued being Number 3 of May–June, 1914.

The subvention of 7,500 francs granted last year has been paid in full and a like amount is included in the estimates of next year's appropriation, to be paid in case the review is able to resume publication.

SPANISH EDITION OF THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF INTERNATIONAL LAW

The translation and publication of the Spanish edition of the *American Journal of International Law* is proceeding regularly and, the Director believes, with a great deal of satisfaction to its Spanish American readers. Letters from them, commendatory of the publication and the quality of the translations, are not infrequently received. The circulation continues to show a gradual increase, especially among the official classes in South America. A special effort is being made during the present year to reach the members of the legal profession in the principal cities of South America.

It is believed that the Spanish edition is about to enter upon a larger field of usefulness, by reason of the success which is being met with in the formation of national societies of international law, to be affiliated with the American Institute of International Law. One of the principal reasons for the publication of the Spanish edition of the *American Journal of International Law* was to provide an organ in the language most common to South America for these societies and for the new Institute. A liberal rate of subscription to the Spanish edition has been established for the members of these national societies, and it is hoped that when they are fully organized the Spanish edition may find a place in the library of each member.

In addition to the excellent discussions of international law questions contained in the *Journal,* the Spanish edition supplies through its supplement a great many official documents which would not otherwise be accessible in the Spanish language. This service is in itself so important and useful as to give the Spanish edition a permanent place in the office of every well-equipped lawyer and publicist and in the library of every educational institution of Latin America.

Subventions to Journals of Private International Law

JOURNAL DU DROIT INTERNATIONAL PRIVÉ ET DE LA JURISPRUDENCE COMPARÉE

This journal of private international law and comparative jurisprudence published at Paris in the French language was described in the Year Book for

1913–14 at page 151. Under previous action of the Board and Executive Committee the Division of International Law purchases 200 annual subscriptions to the journal, and provision for the renewal of these subscriptions for next year is included in the estimates.

While the war lasts, this journal, the publication of which appears not to have been seriously delayed, will bear the title *Journal du droit international* and its contents will bear more upon international public law than upon international private law.

REVUE DE DROIT INTERNATIONAL PRIVÉ ET DE DROIT PÉNAL INTERNATIONAL

This review was described in the Year Book for 1913–14, at page 151. The issues for the first half of the year 1914 duly appeared in a double number, but further publication was interrupted by the outbreak of the European war. Only one quarterly payment of the annual subvention granted by the Endowment for the year ending June 30, 1915, has been remitted, but provision is made for its continuance in next year's estimates, in case of a renewal of publication during that year.

Société de Législation Comparée

Account of this society is given in the Year Book for 1913–14 at page 119. The subvention of 7,500 francs allotted for the fiscal year which ended June 30, 1914, was renewed by the Executive Committee for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1915. The subvention has been included in the estimates for next year for use in case the society is able to continue its activities.

Before the outbreak of the European war the various issues of the publications of the society appeared in their usual excellent form, but at that time its publications were interrupted and it seems doubtful if they could be resumed during the continuance of the war. The secretary general of the society is in the French army as well as the greater part of the employees of the society's two printing establishments. More recently, however, under the direction of Mr. Georges Dubois, formerly secretary general, work has been resumed on the publications and the bulletins for the last half of the year 1914 have been completed and issued.

A report from the secretary general, Mr. Daguin, respecting the application of the subvention for the year which ended June 30, 1914, was received in due course shortly subsequent to that date. From this report it appears that the subvention was used to defray in part the expenses of printing the three regular publications of the society, namely, the Annual of Foreign Legislation, the Annual of French Legislation, and the monthly bulletin, which amount to from 12,000 to 13,000 francs per annum. The cost of printing these publications has heretofore weighed heavily upon the budget of the society. The necessity of reducing this charge by ceasing the publication of the bulletin or of the French Annual

has for some time been apprehended. Thanks, however, to the assistance given by the Endowment, these publications have been maintained thus far in their usual dimensions. How great a loss to science would have been the curtailment of publication of either the Annual or the bulletin is seen by a glance at the numbers issued since July, 1913. The Annual contains texts which it would have been regrettable to abbreviate or produce by a simple summary; the bulletin contains a great number of documents of serious interest. In the former are noted the constitution of the Portuguese Republic, the constitutional law of Monaco, the Netherland law on patents, the Swiss law on health and accident insurance, the Russian law on copyright, the Cuban law on suspension of payments, the Argentine law on debenture. In the monthly bulletin during the same year there appeared a number of interesting studies, among which are noted particularly those on primary instruction in Quebec and in Spain, foreign societies in France, and the political rights of women in Australia and New Zealand. The report adds that the Annual of French Legislation at the time in press contains numerous important texts which it has been possible to reproduce in their entirety accompanied by notes, owing to the benefaction of the Endowment.

Societies such as the *Société de Législation Comparée* assist in a large measure in facilitating friendly relations between the different countries, in bringing it about that different peoples have a better knowledge of the efforts made in different countries for the improvement of legislation, and through this reciprocal instruction in developing the ideas of legal right which can only be favorable to the peace of the world.

The library of the Endowment has received by gift from this society its various publications so far as they are not out of print, consisting of about 115 volumes, which may be generally described as 40 volumes of the bulletin, 32 volumes of the *Annuaire de Législation française,* 40 volumes of the *Annuaire de Législation Étrangère,* as well as 2 volumes of the *Procès-Verbaux des Séances et Documents* of the *Congrès International de droit Comparée* and the one volume publication of the *Session Extraordinaire de 1889.*

Bibliothèque Internationale du Droit des Gens

As a comprehensive report of the origin of this project is contained in the Year Book for 1913–14 (pp. 156–9), it will only be necessary to state the steps which have been taken since the last annual report of the Division. It should be said, however, before entering upon this phase of the subject, that the purpose of this library of international law is to translate into the French language treatises on international law or monographs on special phases which have appeared in languages which are rarely read and understood by other than natives. Treatises and monographs written in these languages are practically sealed books to the public at large.

The original purpose of the *Bibliothèque Internationale du Droit des Gens* was, by publishing these various works in French, to put them at the disposition of students of international law, as well as the reading public. It is believed that this will not only aid students of international law, and confer a benefit upon the public interested in such matters, but will be no small inducement to writers in languages of limited appeal to publish their works in their native languages, and to make them worthy contributions, knowing that, if they are worthy, they are likely to be translated into French, the favorite language of international law and of diplomacy. It is not meant, however, to convey the impression that works in the better known languages will not be translated into French. On the contrary, it is intended to translate and to circulate in French works of a general nature, as well as those setting forth clearly the views and practices of different countries for the benefit of the general reader as well as of the specialist in international law who is not a linguist. The French language is chosen for this purpose because of the fact that it is generally the one foreign tongue learned and, for this reason, is admirably fitted for the popularization of treatises on international law, which it is not considered desirable to translate into the language of a specific country. In confirmation of this statement, attention is called to the fact that there are nineteen countries, of which Spanish is the official language (one in Europe and eighteen in the Western Hemisphere), and the Director is informed that not only the experts in international law, but most of the inhabitants of these countries and all interested in the subject and likely to be interested in it, understand and read French.

The volumes translated and circulated will not be chosen haphazard. The Director of the *Bibliothèque Internationale* will recommend works which should, in his opinion, be translated and circulated. The Consultative Committee of the Institute of International Law will be asked its opinion, but before the Endowment is bound in any way the Director of the Division will need to consult the Executive Committee to obtain its authorization and the allotment of the moneys necessary to carry out the recommendations.

The Division of International Law has been very fortunate in securing as Director of the *Bibliothèque* the services of Mr. A. G. de Lapradelle, professor of international law at the University of Paris, who at the present time is exchange professor at Columbia University. On December 20, 1913, the Executive Committee designated Professor de Lapradelle, and he has accepted the directorship. In a letter dated April 11, 1914, the Director of the Division explained in detail the duties of the Director of the *Bibliothèque* and the method of procedure to be adopted by him to accomplish the purposes for which he was appointed. This letter is appended in full.

Professor de Lapradelle concurred in the views expressed in the letter of April 11, 1914, and in conference with him an agreement was reached as to the compensation which he should receive for his services, a compensation more in

the nature of an honorarium than an equivalent for his services. An agreement likewise was reached upon the works which should be translated into French and form a part of the *Bibliothèque*. These agreements were presented to the Executive Committee at its meeting on September 25, 1914, when the following resolution approving them was passed:

> *Resolved,* That Professor A. G. de Lapradelle, Director of the *Bibliothèque Internationale du Droit des Gens* at Paris, receive as an honorarium for his services in supervising and editing the works to be included in the series, under the authority of the Executive Committee, the sum of five hundred francs per volume of one thousand pages or less, and that works of over one thousand pages shall be considered as two volumes; provided that this honorarium shall not be paid upon works the translations of which are made by the said Director.

The following works have been included in the series, pursuant to the authorization of the Executive Committee:

LAWRENCE: *The Principles of International Law.*
LISZT: *Lehrbuch des Völkerrechts.*
SCOTT: *The Hague Peace Conferences of 1899 and 1907.*
TRIEPEL: *Völkerrecht und Landesrecht.*
WESTLAKE: *International Law.*
KLEEN: *Krigets Lagar* (from Swedish).
DE LOUTER: *Het Stellig Völkenrecht* (from Dutch).

The translators are selected by Professor de Lapradelle, when he himself does not act as translator. The translations are passed upon and accepted by him and are printed in French by the Clarendon Press, which acts as publisher to the Endowment.

The first five books above enumerated have already been translated and are in course of publication. The last two are now in course of translation. The total cost for translating all seven, including the honorarium of the Director is $5,900.

It was hoped that all these works would be published and placed upon the market during the present year. The outbreak of the European war has not prevented the Clarendon Press from printing the different works sent to them for publication, but it may well be the part of prudence to postpone the sale of the volumes until some later date.

[ANNEX]

INSTRUCTIONS OF THE DIRECTOR CONCERNING THE BIBLIOTHÈQUE INTERNATIONALE DU DROIT DES GENS

Carnegie Endowment for International Peace
Division of International Law

Washington, D. C., *April 11, 1914.*

PROFESSOR A. G. DE LAPRADELLE,
Director of the Bibliothèque Internationale du Droit des Gens,
Paris, France.

DEAR MR. DIRECTOR:

On December 27, 1913, I had the honor to inform you that the Executive Committee of the Endowment at its meeting on December 20, 1913, had authorized me to establish a *Bibliothèque Internationale du Droit des Gens* at Paris and to offer the directorship of it to you. Since then, I have had the pleasure of several interviews with you at Paris and after my return to this country I have received a number of interesting letters from you, showing gratifying progress in the execution of our plans concerning the *Bibliothèque.*

I feel sure that as the result of our interviews at Paris we have a clear understanding of the general purposes of the *Bibliothèque* and the methods to be pursued in securing the translation and publication of the volumes which are to appear in the series. In order, however, that we may both have a written memorandum to which we may refer from time to time, in case our memories are not clear on any given point, and in order, further, that I may be sure that certain business details required by our Executive Committee have not been overlooked by me, I shall now set out as briefly as I may the plans for carrying on the work of the *Bibliothèque,* which will, at the same time, indicate the services which the director of it will be requested to perform and the responsibilities which he will be asked to assume.

1. *General Purposes*

The resolution authorizing the establishment of the *Bibliothèque* reads as follows:

> *Resolved,* That the Director of the Division of International Law be, and he is hereby, authorized to establish a *Bibliothèque Internationale du Droit des Gens* at Paris, under the directorship of A. G. de Lapradelle, for the supervision and editing of the translation into the French language of such works on international law as may be authorized by the Executive Committee.

It will be seen from this resolution that the general purpose of establishing the *Bibliothèque* is to supply French translations of works on international law published in other languages, and that the general duty of its director will be to supervise and edit such translations.

2. *Selection and Inclusion of Works in the Series*

It will be noted also that only such works on international law as may be authorized by the Executive Committee of the Endowment are to be included in the series. This does not mean, of course, that the Executive Committee will, in the first instance, select the works, but it does mean that no act which may involve the Endowment in financial obligation should be taken toward including a work in the series until the Executive Com-

mittee of the Endowment has authorized its inclusion. The manner of this authorization will be referred to later. The director of the *Bibliothèque* will, in the first instance, be expected to suggest from time to time to the Director of the Division of International Law of the Endowment the works which he thinks should be included in the series. The Director of the Division will lay these suggestions before the Executive Committee, which, if it thinks well of them, in view of the recommendations made by the Director of the Division and of the cost of translation and publication, will approve them.

As you already know, the Institute of International Law, through its Consultative Committee, acts as the general adviser to the Endowment for work falling within the scope of the Division of International Law, and the Executive Committee of the Endowment very often asks, before acting upon proposals for such work, that they be passed upon by the Consultative Committee. It may be, therefore, that in some cases our Executive Committee will ask the Consultative Committee to pass upon the advisability of including certain works in the series. This contingency suggests that it may save time if, before submitting recommendations, we ascertain, whenever possible, the judgment of the Consultative Committee of the Institute, so that we may be certain that our individual views express what might be called the "consensus of enlightened opinion." After the Executive Committee has acted, I will, in each case, inform you officially as to whether or not the Committee has authorized the inclusion of a work in the series, so that you may know whether or not to proceed to make the necessary arrangements for its translation.

3. *Selection of Translators*

Upon the director of the *Bibliothèque* will devolve the duty of selecting the persons who are to make the translations, and he will also be asked to act as the representative of the Endowment in making the contracts with the translators and in seeing to the proper execution of the contracts. The form of contract will be supplied by the Endowment.

4. *Consent of Authors*

In the next place, courtesy requires that the authors of the proposed works be consulted, even though they may have parted with the copyright, for we would not like to translate a work without their consent, and the director of the *Bibliothèque* will be expected to secure their consent. It may be that in some cases authors may wish to modify or revise works which are to be included in the series, so as to bring them up to date, and the director of the *Bibliothèque* will arrange with them for such revisions.

5. *Copyright*

(*a*) *Of Original Work.* The owner of the copyright, whether he be the author or publisher, should also give his consent to the translation and publication of the work, in order that no question of the infringement of his copyright may later arise. This will ordinarily be a pure business detail which the Endowment will ask its publishers, the Clarendon Press, to arrange. The Press, being in the publishing business, is well qualified to carry on negotiations of this kind.

(*b*) *Of Translations.* The copyright of the translations published in the series is, of course, an entirely different matter from the question of copyright of the original work. The Executive Committee of the Endowment, on December 13, 1911, adopted the following resolution concerning the question of copyright on publications issued by the Endowment, or with its funds:

Resolved, That when publications are undertaken by authority of the Trustees, or of the Executive Committee at the expense of the Endowment, the copyright for the same shall be taken in the name of the Endowment with the understanding that free use of the material therein will be allowed to those who prepare it.

It will, therefore, be necessary that the director of the *Bibliothèque,* when negotiating with the translators and authors, inform them that the copyright on the proposed translation must be taken in the name of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. A suitable provision to this effect will be included in the blank form of contract.

6. *Contracts with Translators*

In order to prevent any misunderstanding, the arrangements between the director of the *Bibliothèque* and the translator will, as before stated, be made by contract, the form of which will be supplied by the Endowment. The contract will provide for the performance of the work required and for the payment of the honorarium which the Director of the *Bibliothèque* may agree to as the Endowment's representative. It will also provide that the translation, when made and accepted, shall become the property of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace and subject to publication in its discretion and copyright in its name.

7. *Payment of Honoraria to Translators*

The method of payment of the translator's honorarium will be that adopted by the Executive Committee for similar work in the Division of Economics and History, namely, the honorarium will become due and payable when the completed translation has been delivered to and accepted by the director of the *Bibliothèque* on behalf of the Endowment as a satisfactory compliance with the contract, and the said director will be expected to send a certificate to this effect to the Endowment, so that it may know that the honorarium is due and payable. In order that a translator may not be required to wait until his work is entirely completed before he receives any portion of his compensation, the contract will provide that he may deliver the translation in instalments, in which case *pro rata* portions of the honorarium will be paid in an amount to be fixed by the director of the *Bibliothèque,* except that not more than one-half of the total amount of the honorarium will be paid before the entire translation shall have been completed, delivered and accepted.

8. *Editing and Acceptance of Translation*

Upon receiving a translation, the director of the *Bibliothèque* will examine and edit it, accept on behalf of the Endowment such manuscripts as he may deem proper and reject or return for correction or revision any of such manuscripts which, in his judgment, are not of an acceptable standard. Under its contract with the publishers, the Endowment assumes editorial responsibility for the publications coming within the contract, and, in delegating to the director of the *Bibliothèque* the duty of editing the publications issued by the *Bibliothèque,* the Endowment expects him to be careful that the publications of translations do not infringe the right of any person or persons, body or company or contain any matter which may be deemed in a court of law to be libelous or subject the Endowment to legal proceedings. His acceptance of the position of director will be regarded as an assumption by him of this editorial responsibility.

9. *Property in Translations, Names of Translators and Editor, Introductions*

All translations accepted by the director of the *Bibliothèque* in accordance with the foregoing paragraph shall thereby become immediately the property of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace and subject to publication in its discretion and copyright in its name. The name of the translator will, if the work is published, appear upon it as translator, and the name of the director will in such case appear upon it in the proper places as editor. Should the director of the *Bibliothèque* deem it advisable to prefix an introduction or note, he should consider himself as authorized so to do, but the text of the introduction or note should be submitted to the Endowment before publication.

10. *Printing and Publishing*

After all the foregoing details have been attended to and a translation is ready for printing, it will be sent by the director of the *Bibliothèque* to the Clarendon Press at Oxford, England, which has, by contract with the Endowment, the exclusive right of publishing, selling and distributing in the way of trade all publications of the Endowment. The contract with the Clarendon Press provides that all manuscripts shall be legibly written or typewritten and on one side only of the paper; and that all proofs from time to time submitted shall be returned to the Press with all reasonable dispatch. The director of the *Bibliothèque* will be expected to supervise these details, to communicate with the Clarendon Press and the translator regarding them, and any other details necessary for seeing the publication through the Press. The details of printing and manufacture, including the size of the edition, are subject to the approval of the Endowment, and, in making its determinations on these points, the Director of the Division of International Law will be happy to receive from the director of the *Bibliothèque* any suggestions concerning these details which may occur to him.

11. *Corrections in the Proof*

Under its contract with the Clarendon Press the Endowment will be charged with the cost of corrections by the authors and editor in the proofs of works coming within the series. The director of the *Bibliothèque* will be able to save the Endowment considerable expense by seeing that the manuscripts are in proper condition for printing before they are sent to the Press and that the corrections on the proofs are limited as much as possible. The Endowment feels that it ought not to assume a liability on this point in excess of approximately one franc per page.

12. *Publisher's Imprint*

The imprint which is to appear upon the publications will be in such form as the Press may deem most suitable, but will bear on the title page notice that they are published for the Endowment. Any arrangements for associating other printers or publishers with the Clarendon Press must, of course, be made by the Clarendon Press, because, under their contract with the Endowment, they are its exclusive publishers.

13. *Estimates of Cost of Translations and Publication*

After relating in detail all these various matters, it is necessary to refer to a matter of a preliminary nature. Before giving its authority for work to be done by the Endowment, the Executive Committee requires an estimate of the cost of the proposed undertaking. This requirement will, of course, apply to each of the works included in the series to be issued by the *Bibliothèque*. It will, therefore, be necessary for the director of the

Bibliothèque, when making recommendations for the translation of a work, to state approximately what sum will be required to pay for the translation, and to send to the Clarendon Press such information as may enable them to furnish the Director of the Division of International Law with an estimate of the cost of publication, in accordance with the contract between the Clarendon Press and the Endowment.

14. *Honorarium for the Director of the Bibliothèque*

In enumerating these details somewhat at length, I have purposely left until the last a question which, permit me to state, is a very important one, namely, the arrangements with the director of the *Bibliothèque* of a financial character and the determination of his compensation. Although I understand that your great interest in the undertaking is to aid in the development of international law, by placing at the disposal of the French public and the many persons outside of France who read French the works on international law which are written in languages not so generally understood, the Endowment is unwilling to make the demands upon your time which the *Bibliothèque* will require, without a compensation which you may consider adequate in view of all the circumstances. In the course of our interviews, you expressed the opinion that, instead of an annual salary, it would be better to agree upon a sum of money which you should receive as editor of each of the works, as it might be that you will be called upon to prepare for publication more works in one year than in another. If we adopt this view, which seems to me to be practicable, it may still be said that a large work will require more labor than a small one, and I feel that it would be better to consider each volume by itself, and that the compensation should bear some relation to the size of the volume. If this suggestion is satisfactory, I would be glad to learn your views on the question as to what relation the compensation should bear to the size of the work.

If your appointment as director of the *Bibliothèque Internationale du Droit des Gens (Partie Française)* is agreeable to you and, if the terms and conditions upon which it is offered are satisfactory, I would much appreciate your formal acceptance of the position, so that it may be a matter of record in the files of the Endowment. Upon receipt of your acceptance, I shall send you draft contracts to be executed by you on behalf of the Endowment with translators and forms of acceptance of the translations and certificates of work done.

I am, my dear Mr. de Lapradelle,

Very sincerely yours,

JAMES BROWN SCOTT,
Secretary of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace and Director of the Division of International Law.

The Classics of International Law

The Classics of International Law are published by the Carnegie Institution of Washington, but, as they would properly have been published by the Endowment had it been in existence at the time the proposition was made for their publication, and as they are edited by the Director of the Division of International Law, it seems appropriate to mention the series in the report of the Division. This has been done in the previous reports, and it is unnecessary to dwell at any length on the series. It is sufficient to say in this connection that international law has a long and honorable history, and it has seemed to the Director to be no

mean service to offer to the general reader, as well as to the specialist, the treatises and monographs which have contributed either to the formation and development of international law, or have profoundly influenced it. If international law depended upon the Conventions and Declarations of the Hague Conferences and if it were true that these Conventions and Declarations have been violated by the nations at present at war, there might be some justification for the views of the many that international law does not exist. If, on the contrary, it should appear that the various Conventions and Declarations of the Hague Conferences are largely declaratory of international law and that the principles incorporated in them have been the growth of centuries, it is evident even to the thoughtless that the violation of principles by one or the other belligerent can not wipe them out of existence, for in plain language, if a thing is essential to the welfare of the universe, it will persist. The French Revolution disregarded the calendar and began with the year 1, but, notwithstanding this action, the calendar persists and the French Republic conforms to it.

Useful at any time, the series seems to be especially timely as showing the origin and development of those principles which, taken in their entirety, make up the body of international law. Without wishing in any sense to detract from the greatness of Grotius and the service which he has rendered to the law of nations, it is believed serviceable to show that international law was not made by any one man, but, like the common law, is the result of the wit and wisdom of many, and that especially the principles of international law which have stood the test are the outgrowth of the usage and customs of nations.

Of the Classics of International Law the following have already been published:

AYALA: *De jure et officiis bellicis et disciplina militari.*
ZOUCHE: *Juris et judicii fecialis, sive juris inter gentes, et quaestionum de eodem explicatio.*

There are in press at the present time the following works:

LEGNANO: *De bello, de represaliis, et de duello.*
FRANCIS OF VITORIA: *De Indis* and *De jure belli* contained in his *Relectiones theologicae.*
GROTIUS: *De jure belli ac pacis.*
RACHEL: *Dissertatio de jure gentium.*
TEXTOR: *Synopsis juris gentium.*
VATTEL: *Le Droit des gens.*

Legnano's work was printed in 1477, but it is being reproduced photographically from the original manuscript of the work, edited by the distinguished British publicist, Professor Thomas Erskine Holland, and translated into English by

J. L. Brierly. Francis of Vitoria is regarded as one of the founders of international law, and the two tractates, *De Indis* and *De jure belli,* contained in the *Relectiones theologicae,* published in 1557, are not only masterpieces, but supply the foundations upon which a system of international law could have been built and from which a system could have been developed, had the great Dutchman not appeared. The Director, however, would not be understood as disparaging Grotius and as underestimating his service, for his position will always be as secure in international law as Adam Smith is preëminent in political economy. The text of Francis of Vitoria is edited by the distinguished Belgian publicist, Professor Nys, who supplies an introduction, and the two tractates are translated into English by John Pawley Bate. The immortal three books on the law of war and peace, published by Grotius in 1625, have been photographically reproduced from the edition of 1646, which contains the last notes and additions of the illustrious author. An entirely new translation of this work has been made by Dr. John D. Maguire, professor of Latin in the Catholic University of America. It is hoped that the two volumes will appear in the course of the present year. The shorter treatise of Grotius, called *De jure praedae,* will, it is hoped, shortly follow. This treatise is interesting, as it seems to have been the brief of Grotius retained in an actual case, and it is the framework of the larger treatise. In other words, the tractate *De jure praedae* is a lawyer's brief, and it is a matter of no little importance to those who believe that international law is law in the strict sense of the word that the first systematic expounder of the system, if he can not be regarded as its creator, was led to interest himself in the subject by means of a lawsuit, in which he was retained, and that his brief is, as it were, the first draft of the first scientific exposition of the subject as a whole. The brief was published for the first time in 1868, although it appears to have been written in 1604. Chapter 12 thereof is nothing more nor less than the well known tractate *Mare liberum,* which has practically made the freedom of the seas. The brief fortunately exists in the handwriting of Grotius and is preserved in the University of Leiden, of which he was a distinguished graduate. It has been photographed for the Classics of International Law and will, it is hoped, shortly appear, preceded by an introduction and accompanied by a printed Latin text and an English translation. The great treatise, *De jure belli ac pacis,* is published without an introduction, as an introduction, to be valuable, would be so large as to make the volume unwieldy. It will therefore be published in separate form at a later date, and will be accompanied by a critical edition of the text. The works of Rachel and Textor are valuable as accentuating the positive nature of international law, which was rejected for an immutable law of nature by Pufendorf, whose works held the field during the later half of the seventeenth and almost all of the eighteenth century. The introductions to Rachel and Textor were prepared in German by the late Professor von Bar, and they have been translated into English by John Pawley Bate. Finally, a new edition of Vattel is in press, for

which Professor de Lapradelle has written an extensive introduction. The text has been translated from the original French by Dr. Charles G. Fenwick of Bryn Mawr College.

The Director will not dwell on the timeliness of these volumes, showing the development of international law through several centuries, nor will he invoke the trite expression that their publication at this time is psychological. He contents himself with the statement that what has been will be, and that no nation or combination of nations is stronger than the past.

Proposed Revised and Enlarged Edition of Dr. Lawrence's "Evolution of Peace"

This subject is treated in detail on pages 171–2 of the Year Book for 1913–14. The Director during the past year conducted a correspondence with Dr. Lawrence with a view to an agreement as to the scope of the revision. In a recent letter Dr. Lawrence has acquiesced in the recommendations of the Director and has indicated a willingness to undertake the work, which, he states, will require some months.

Collection and Publication of Decisions of National Courts Involving Principles of International Law

This project was fully set out in the Year Book for 1913–14 (pp. 136–8). As there stated, the question of collecting and publishing in a uniform series the judicial decisions of national courts involving principles of international law was submitted to and discussed by the Consultative Committee of the Institute of International Law at its meeting in 1912, and was unanimously approved. A serious question has presented itself as to the means of collecting decisions and the form of their publication, and also whether or not they should be issued in the French language as the one most universally understood. The intervention of the great European conflict, however, has made it inadvisable and indeed impracticable, during the continuance of the conflict, to take up and consider methods and means. It is the hope of the Director, however, that when peace is restored, this important project may be again brought forward and a plan adopted for its successful consummation. Attention should be called in connection with this project to the proposed International Law Reporter recommended by the Conference of Teachers of International Law. It may turn out to be feasible and desirable to combine the two proposals in some way.

Descamps and Renault: "Recueil des Traités du Dix-Neuvième Siècle"

This project is also discussed in the Year Book for 1913–14 (pp. 183–4). The purpose of the publication is to print in a convenient form the treaties in

force of the various nations of the world, entered into prior to 1900. This work would therefore be a complement to the *Recueil International des Traités du XX^e Siècle* which was compiled by the same editors and contains the treaties in force beginning with the twentieth century.

Authority has been given by the Executive Committee for the purchase of 100 copies of the volumes as they are issued.

Jahrbuch des Völkerrechts

A description of this work is contained in the Year Book for 1913–14 (pp. 182–3). As stated in the same Year Book, the Executive Committee, at its meeting of December 20, 1913, approved the recommendation of the Director that the Endowment purchase 100 copies of Volume I. This was accordingly done.

Provision has been made in the estimates for 1915–16 for the purchase of the same number of copies of Volume II. The first part of Volume II was received by the Endowment August 13, 1914. It consists entirely of documents and contains 524 pages as compared with the 372 pages in the corresponding document section of Volume I. No later issue has been received.

La Doctrine Scolastique du Droit de Guerre

The proposal for the publication of a work on the above subject by Mr. A. Vanderpol was likewise fully explained in last year's report (Year Book, p. 165). The Director is informed that the work is now ready for publication, but that, owing to the war, the publisher in Paris who was to undertake it is unable now to do so and efforts are being made to secure another publisher. Inasmuch as it is not probable that another publisher can be obtained and the work performed before June 30, next, at which date the allotment of the Executive Committee to purchase and distribute one thousand copies of it will expire, the Director has included the amount in the appropriation asked for next year.

Report on the Neutrality Laws of the United States

A report on the distribution of this publication was made in the Year Book for 1913–14 (p. 182).

On December 7, 1914, Dr. Charles G. Fenwick, who, while connected with the Division of International Law, prepared the Report on the Neutrality Laws of the United States, communicated with the Director regarding the issuance of a new edition of the Report by the Endowment. In case this suggestion was not approved, Dr. Fenwick requested that he be given permission to prepare and publish such a revision on his own account. The Director submitted the matter to the Executive Committee at its meeting of January 9, 1915, stating that he

did not deem it expedient for the Endowment to issue a new edition, but recommending that Dr. Fenwick's request be approved. This the Committee did.

Exchange Professors of International Law

The Director in his last report (Year Book for 1913–14, pp. 143–144) renewed a recommendation of the previous year that provision be made for the exchange of professors of international law, and the fulness of the reports for those two years on that subject make it unnecessary again to enter into a lengthy discussion. The Board approved the recommendation last year by appropriating a fund to provide for the exchange, and the Executive Committee at its meeting on May 28, 1914, authorized the Director to arrange for the visit to the United States during the year 1914–15 of the Honorable Francis Hagerup of Norway, to deliver a series of lectures on international law before American institutions of learning. The invitation was extended to Mr. Hagerup, but the outbreak of the European war shortly thereafter has made it impracticable for him to leave his country. A recent action of the Executive Committee authorizes the extension of the invitation to Professor L. Oppenheim of England, but the time remaining of the present academic year is so short that it would seem to be the part of wisdom to defer the proposed visit until the beginning of the new academic year next fall. No new appropriation is asked for this purpose, since the last year's appropriation will be available in case it is found practicable to carry out the arrangement.

American Society for Judicial Settlement of International Disputes

The Judicial Settlement Society was organized in February, 1910, and has held annual meetings in December of each year, including that of its organization, until the outbreak of the war. In 1913, and again in 1914, it received assistance from the Endowment, as appears from the Director's report for the year 1914. (Year Book, 1913–14, page 184.) It is recommended that it receive a subvention for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1915, and ending June 30, 1916. It is therefore necessary to refer to the society, but, in view of the somewhat elaborate notice contained in the Director's report of 1914, the reference can be brief.

There are two classes of societies which need and apply for money to carry on their work. The one is the purely scientific society, from which the element of propaganda is absent or in which the propaganda is of a scientific nature and makes but a limited appeal. An example of this kind of agency is the Institute of International Law. The same may be said of journals of international law, which aim to diffuse and popularize correct principles of international law, upon which the peace of the world depends. They are scientific, not commercial ventures and should be helped in their work when help is needed. Indeed, it is not too much to say that the greater the difficulties under which they struggle and the smaller

their income, the greater is the justification for aiding them financially. In a certain sense, however, these journals, whether they are private ventures or organs of societies, are a source of income, as the issues are sold, not given away, and the editors or publishers should neither ask nor expect that the entire cost be covered by subventions.

The case, however, is different with societies of propaganda, of which the Judicial Settlement Society may be cited as an example. In one sense of the word it is scientific, inasmuch as it advocates the establishment of an international court for the judicial settlement of legal disputes arising between and among nations. The society, however, is propagandist in that it seeks to influence the public and to create a sentiment in favor of the establishment of such a court. It can not, however, be claimed to be a purely scientific society, and it should, in the Director's opinion, be considered as an agency of propaganda. If as such it falls within the scope of the Endowment's activity, it should receive support if it deserves it. Inasmuch as one of the purposes of the Endowment, as stated in the articles of association, is to promote a general acceptance of peaceable methods in the settlement of international disputes, it is apparent that the Judicial Settlement Society is attempting to carry out one of the purposes for the advancement of which the Endowment was created. But it should not receive from the Endowment all the money needed to carry on its work, as the Director believes that the surest way to deaden individual initiative is to grant as a subvention so large an amount as to free the society from the need of raising money from its members and others interested in the success of its work. The Director makes these observations without any hesitation whatever, as he can not be considered as prejudiced against the society, of which he was a founder and of which he is at present secretary. He believes that the action taken by the Endowment heretofore should be continued, namely, that any subvention granted by the Endowment should "be paid *pari passu* with the raising of like sums by the society from other sources within the same periods." The Director recommends that an item of $5,000 be included in the budget for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1916, to be paid to the society upon proof that it has raised an equal sum of $5,000.

The Endowment has been in the habit of distributing a thousand copies of the *Proceedings* of the society, and at the meeting of the Executive Committee held May 28, 1914, $1,000 was voted for that purpose. The volumes have been purchased and distributed.

It is difficult to estimate the good that is done by societies of this kind. It is undoubtedly true that much effort is wasted and that no results or results often incommensurate with the efforts are apparent, and yet we know that the mighty oaks do from the little acorns grow. A more impressive example of this can not possibly be cited than is to be found in the case of Sir Randal Cremer, who says in his reminiscences:

> One evening there was a lecture on "Peace," probably given by a lecturer of the original peace society. The speaker advocated the settlement of international disputes by peaceful means instead of war. I listened with rapt attention, and next day I discussed the matter with two or three shopmates who had been present. They pooh-poohed the idea, and declared that the world had always settled its disputes by force and would continue to do so. That lecture sowed the seed of international arbitration in my mind, though the word "arbitration" had hardly been heard. (Evans: *Sir Randal Cremer, His Life and Work,* 1910, p. 24.)

Cremer was then an apprentice and he could hardly have dreamed that he was one day to found the Interparliamentary Union and to receive the Nobel Peace Prize as the reward of a life worthily spent in the cause of international peace.

The Director cited in last year's report a number of extracts from letters, as tending to show the influence which the Judicial Settlement Society is slowly but surely exerting. He appends a letter, dated February 18, 1915, addressed to the assistant secretary of the society, and written by an English barrister, and respectfully invites attention to its statements.

The society did not hold its annual meeting in 1914. Its officers were much in doubt as to the wisdom of holding a meeting during the war, and yet they felt that they should not omit their annual meeting merely because the nations of Europe were flying at one another's throats instead of settling their disputes by judicial process. They were convinced that however carefully the program should be prepared and limited to the advantages of judicial settlement, unneutral sentiments would be uttered by some speakers, and that on the whole it would be better to omit the meeting during 1914. A meeting of the executive committee of the society was held to select the officers for the ensuing year, at which meeting the Honorable Theodore Marburg, formerly Minister to Belgium, was chosen president; the Honorable Elihu Root, vice-president; James Brown Scott, secretary; and J. G. Schmidlapp, treasurer. The society continues to issue its quarterly bulletins, its organization is intact, and it will hold an annual meeting when it believes the circumstances justify it.

[ANNEX]

LONDON, *18 February, 1915.*

TUNSTALL SMITH, ESQ.,
The Preston, Baltimore, U. S. A.

MY DEAR SIR:

A friend has recently given me a copy of 1912 *Proceedings* of your Society for Judicial Settlement of International Disputes, from reading which I have derived the greatest pleasure and profit—confirming my regard, which I feel all British lawyers would share if only they would study the subject-matter more seriously, for the immense service which your countrymen ever since the days of Thomas Balch, and indeed from 1794, have rendered to the cause of international and interstate arbitration.

I have read and reread this 1912 volume, and hope to spread among my friends the wisdom of many of its papers—especially those of Dr. J. B. Scott, the Hon. G. W. Wickersham, and Mr. T. R. White.

May I ask if it is possible for me to obtain the other volumes of your Society's *Proceedings* for the first, second and fourth conferences—or at any rate those containing substantial contributions to the cause? I have asked for them at some of our libraries but in vain.

I should be sincerely grateful for what you can do for me.

If you report this letter to Dr. Scott, perhaps you will tell him that, notwithstanding the fearful struggle into which dynastic ambition and the lack of popular control over foreign policy and an unwise license to private trade in armaments have cast Europe, there are many of us who sincerely look to American thought, as represented by your society, for converting the European peoples to the establishment of some permanent tribunal.

Thanking you in anticipation, believe me,

Yours faithfully,
WARWICK H. DRAPER,
Barrister-at-law.

Miscellaneous Publications of the Division

It is deemed appropriate to refer briefly to the activities of the Division in the publication of pamphlets, memoranda, etc., on miscellaneous subjects not heretofore specifically mentioned in the report. Throughout each year publications are issued by the Division on a variety of subjects. Among those of importance during the past year may be mentioned the following:

Arbitrations and Diplomatic Settlements of the United States. This was issued as a reprint of the original issue of April 1, 1914, in order to meet the public demand.

Limitation of Armaments on the Great Lakes. This pamphlet embodied the report, on December 7, 1892, of the Honorable John W. Foster, then Secretary of State, to the President of the United States, relative to the status of the arrangement of April 28–29, 1817, between the United States and Great Britain, generally referred to as the "Rush-Bagot Agreement." This agreement, which fixed a limit on the number of armed vessels of the two powers which might be maintained in the Great Lakes, has been in effect since the date of signature. The pamphlet was printed and distributed gratuitously, in order to impress the world, by a concrete example, with the efficacy of a policy for the limitation of armaments.

Institut Américain de Droit International et Sociétés Nationales y Affiliées. This publication in French was prepared by the Division in connection with the project for the organization of the American Institute of International Law, the purposes of which are fully set forth by the Director elsewhere. It is intended for circulation in Latin American countries, with a view to furthering the Institute and the establishment of national societies of international law. It comprises approximately 175 pages, and contains the original circular notes of the organizers, the opinions of European publicists respecting the project, and the constitution and by-laws of the Institute.

Other pamphlets in process of preparation are the Geneva Conventions for the amelioration of the condition of the wounded and sick in armies in the field, the Declaration of St. Petersburg of 1868, the Declaration of London of 1909 with the report of Mr. Louis Renault thereon, and the Convention of December 21, 1904, for the exemption of hospital ships in time of war from the payment of all dues and taxes imposed for the benefit of the state.

Conclusion

In concluding this report, the Director feels that he may reiterate the observations made in his last annual report as to the activities of the Division in careful research and preparation of memoranda constantly required to enable it to answer intelligently and fully the many inquiries from persons, in public as well as private life, on the various subjects which fall within the scope of international law and diplomatic history.

The advent of the world conflict now raging almost immediately increased the demands upon the Division for information desired by the public respecting the great variety of questions arising out of that conflict, touching the rights and duties of belligerents and neutrals in war. Many of these inquiries related to the interpretation and application of the Conventions and Declarations of the two Hague Conferences of 1899 and 1907. Other subjects in which the public evinced a keen interest were those relating to contraband, transfer of merchant vessels of a belligerent power, the dropping of bombs and other explosives from air-craft, etc.

In this connection, the Director feels that he should invite attention to the duties devolving upon him in his capacity as a member of the Neutrality Board which acts in an advisory capacity to the Government. At the meeting of the Executive Committee on November 20, 1914, the Director reported his designation by the Secretary of State, and informed the Committee that considerable of his time must of necessity be devoted to that work. The Committee, considering that the Neutrality Board is primarily charged with preserving the peace of the United States in the present world war, approved the action of the Director in serving upon the Board and in providing it with office room in the headquarters building.

Incidental to the position of the Director as Chairman of the Board and to the Board's presence in the building, it was necessary, when matters of extreme urgency were presented to it, to call upon the Division of International Law to render such assistance as might be helpful in performing the services required by the Government. It seems but just that the importance of these services of the Division be appropriately indicated. The Director, therefore, gives below a brief statement of the more important memoranda prepared by the Division during the past seven months on subjects relating to the present war.

The Declaration of London, proposed by the Naval Conference of 1909, has been the subject of prolonged study in its relation to actual existing international law with especial reference to American views and practice as set forth

in official documents and writings of publicists. The Declaration was taken up by the Division article by article and dealt with from this viewpoint with the utmost possible thoroughness. Apart from this treatment from the view-point of this country, a number of the subjects dealt with in the Declaration have been considered, and a comparative study made of the official attitudes assumed by many governments, and especially by those of the countries now at war, taking note as well of the consensus of writers of different nationalities. The matters of contraband, visit and search, convoy, transfer of flag, and the sinking of neutral ships and cargoes, have been severally the subjects of research, both from the historical side and with especial reference to concrete cases that have recently come before the American Government for its consideration and treatment. The subject of automatic submarine contact mines, which has been and continues to be a fertile source of novel problems, has required attention. With the purpose of facilitating comparisons, examination has been made of the attitudes of the various governments represented at the Second Hague Peace Conference as displayed during the discussions which resulted in the conclusion of Convention No. VIII, relative to the laying of automatic submarine contact mines. The history, causes and results of the Armed Neutralities of 1780 and 1800 between the countries of northern Europe against belligerent pretensions have been gone into. The internment in American ports of a number of the ships of the countries now at war has furnished a variety of problems, as also have the cases of the wireless apparatus, the strategic war zones, the military occupation of Belgium, the use of neutral flags by vessels of belligerent Powers, the position in international law of government-owned ships, etc.

The Director may observe, in conclusion, that many of these memoranda are most comprehensive, and form an important and useful part of the records of the Division. It is not too much to expect that from the mass of material thus accumulated, much information, especially in that relating to the conduct of neutrals and belligerents in international law and practice, may at a later date be formulated into valuable treatises or pamphlets by the Division.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES BROWN SCOTT,
Director of the Division of International Law.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *March 17, 1915.*

Report of the Auditor

REPORT OF THE AUDITOR

PRICE, WATERHOUSE & Co.,
54 William Street, New York, February 27, 1915.

The Executive Committee,
Carnegie Endowment for International Peace,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIRS:

We beg to report that pursuant to instructions of the President of the Endowment, we have audited the accounts of the Endowment for the year ending December 31, 1914.

Properly approved vouchers and canceled checks have been exhibited to us for all payments made during the period, and all postings and footings of the cash book, journal and ledger were checked by us.

We have also checked the various allotments and appropriations with certified copies of the minutes of the Executive Committee.

The securities for the investments have been exhibited to us, and we have ascertained that the income therefrom has been duly accounted for.

The cash in bank on December 31, 1914, was verified with certificates from the depositaries.

We certify that the statement of receipts and disbursements and the statements showing the condition of the appropriations and allotments, as printed on pages nine to fifteen, inclusive, of the Treasurer's report at the close of business December 31, 1914, are correct.

We found a small difference in the postage account which we brought to the attention of the Auditor and it will be corrected in the present year.

In general we found the books to be accurately and carefully kept and the evidence in support of all disbursements was in satisfactory order.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) PRICE, WATERHOUSE & Co.

Requirements for Appropriation

REQUIREMENTS FOR APPROPRIATION FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1916

STATEMENT SHOWING AMOUNTS APPROPRIATED FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1915

Administration	1914–1915	1915–1916
Salaries	$28,820	$29,080
Office expenses	7,225	7,000
Maintenance of headquarters	3,850	4,000
Traveling expenses	3,000	3,000
Contingent fund	1,000	750
Totals	$43,895	$43,830
Library and Year Book		
Library fund	$3,000	$3,000
Salaries	2,320	2,200
Year Book	6,700	6,500
Totals	$12,020	$11,700
Division of Intercourse and Education		
Expenses of New York office	$10,700	$12,540
Expenses of European Bureau, Paris	16,150	16,000
Special Correspondents	5,400	5,400
American Association for International Conciliation (including payments abroad)	37,900	43,000
Other subventions in the United States	33,500	33,500
International visits:		
Relations with other American Republics	20,000	20,000
Entertainment of distinguished foreigners	5,000	5,000
International visits of representative men	20,000	20,000
Propaganda fund (in lieu of specific items for work of uncertain nature)	54,850	54,850
Contingent fund	18,000	14,710
Totals	$221,500	$225,000
Division of Economics and History		
Offices expenses and editorial work	$12,000	$13,000
Honoraria of Committee of Research	19,000	18,000
Translating and printing	50,000	50,000
Research work, including South American trip and a study of the present war	35,000	40,000
Conference of Committee of Research	8,000	.....
Contingent fund	10,000	10,000
Reappropriation of balances due under contracts	17,600	15,000
Totals	$151,600	$146,000

Division of International Law	1914–1915	1915–1916
Salaries	$9,440	$9,640
Office expenses	3,100	1,500
Collection of international arbitrations	3,500	6,000
Collection and publication of arbitration treaties	3,500	3,500
Aid in distribution of *La Doctrine Scholastique du Droit de Guerre*	.....	800
Translation of *Das Werk vom Haag*	1,000	.....
Preparation of Spanish work on international law	3,000	.....
Preparation and publication of report on Third Hague Conference	2,500	.....
Publication of decisions of the Hague Tribunal	2,000	.....
Distribution of Descamps' and Renault's *Traités en Vigueur*	1,000	.....
Exchange of international law professors	5,000	.....
Aid to journals of international law	17,020	21,620
Subventions to societies	6,500	6,500
Publication of Hague Conventions in Spanish	.....	1,000
Publication of works previously authorized by the Executive Committee	.....	10,000
Aid in carrying out recommendations of conference of teachers of international law	.....	5,000
Contingent fund, including provision for Institute of International Law and Academy of International Law	75,000	75,000
Totals	$132,560	$140,560
Emergencies		
Appropriation for emergencies	$50,000	$50,000
Recapitulation		
Administration	$43,895	$43,830
Library and Year Book	12,020	11,700
Division of Intercourse and Education	221,500	225,000
Division of Economics and History	151,600	146,000
Division of International Law	132,560	140,560
Emergency Appropriation	50,000	50,000
Totals	$611,575	$617,090

Resolutions and Appropriations of the Board of Trustees

MEETING OF APRIL 16, 1915

Appropriations for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1916

ADMINISTRATION

Resolved, That the sum of forty-three thousand, eight hundred and thirty dollars be, and it is hereby, appropriated to be expended under the direction of the Executive Committee during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1916, for the purposes of administration, and charged to the current income for that year.

LIBRARY AND YEAR BOOK

Resolved, That the sum of eleven thousand, seven hundred dollars be, and it is hereby, appropriated to be expended under the direction of the Executive Committee during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1916, for the purposes of the library and publication of the Year Book.

DIVISION OF INTERCOURSE AND EDUCATION

Resolved, That the sum of two hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars be, and it is hereby, appropriated to be expended under the direction of the Executive Committee during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1916, for the Division of Intercourse and Education, and charged to the current income for that year.

DIVISION OF ECONOMICS AND HISTORY

Resolved, That the sum of one hundred and forty-six thousand dollars be, and it is hereby, appropriated to be expended under the direction of the Executive Committee during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1916, for the Division of Economics and History, and charged to the current income for that year.

DIVISION OF INTERNATIONAL LAW

Resolved, That the sum of one hundred and forty thousand, five hundred sixty dollars be, and it is hereby, appropriated to be expended under the direction of the Executive Committee during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1916, for the Division of International Law, and charged to the current income for that year.

EMERGENCY FUND

Resolved, That to meet unforeseen emergencies as they arise during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1916, the sum of fifty thousand dollars be, and it is hereby, appropriated as a separate fund from the unappropriated balance of the income of the Endowment, to be specially allotted by the Executive Committee in its discretion.

Publications of the Carnegie Endowment

PUBLICATIONS OF THE CARNEGIE ENDOWMENT

Year Book for 1911; Year Book for 1912; Year Book for 1913-1914; Year Book for 1915.

Division of Intercourse and Education

No. 1 Some Roads Towards Peace: A report on observations made in China and Japan in 1912. By Dr. Charles W. Eliot.

No. 2 German International Progress in 1913. By Professor Dr. Wilhelm Paszkowski.

No. 3 Educational Exchange with Japan. By Dr. Hamilton W. Mabie.

No. 4 Report of the International Commission to Inquire into the Causes and Conduct of the Balkan Wars.

No. 5 Intellectual and Cultural Relations Between the United States and the Other Republics of America. By Dr. Harry Erwin Bard.

No. 6 Growth of Internationalism in Japan. By T. Miyaoka.

Division of International Law

PAMPHLET SERIES

No. 1 Arbitrations and Diplomatic Settlements of the United States.

No. 2 Limitation of Armament on the Great Lakes. The report of John W. Foster, Secretary of State, December 7, 1892.

No. 3 Signatures, Ratifications, Adhesions and Reservations to the Conventions and Declarations of the First and Second Hague Peace Conferences.

No. 4 The Hague Conventions of 1899 (I) and 1907 (I) for the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes.

No. 5 The Hague Conventions of 1899 (II) and 1907 (IV) respecting the Laws and Customs of War on Land.

No. 6 The Hague Conventions of 1899 (III) and 1907 (X) for the Adaptation to Maritime Warfare of the Principles of the Geneva Convention.

No. 7 The Hague Declarations of 1899 (IV, 1) and 1907 (XIV) Prohibiting the Discharge of Projectiles and Explosives from Balloons.

No. 8 The Hague Declaration (IV, 2) of 1899 concerning Asphyxiating Gases.

No. 9 The Hague Declaration (IV, 3) of 1899 concerning Expanding Bullets.

No. 10 The Final Acts of the First and Second Hague Peace Conferences, together with the Draft Convention on a Judicial Arbitration Court.

No. 11 The Hague Convention (II) of 1907 respecting the Limitation of the Employment of Force for the Recovery of Contract Debts.

No. 12 The Hague Convention (III) of 1907 relative to the Opening of Hostilities.

No. 13 The Hague Convention (V) of 1907 respecting the Rights and Duties of Neutral Powers and Persons in Case of War on Land.

No. 14 The Hague Convention (VI) of 1907 relating to the Status of Enemy Merchant Ships at the Outbreak of Hostilities.

No. 15 The Hague Convention (VII) of 1907 relating to the Conversion of Merchant Ships into War-ships.

No. 16 The Hague Convention (VIII) of 1907 relative to the Laying of Automatic Submarine Contact Mines.

No. 17 The Hague Convention (IX) of 1907 concerning Bombardment by Naval Forces in Time of War.

No. 18 The Hague Convention (XI) of 1907 relative to Certain Restrictions with regard to the Exercise of the Right of Capture in Naval War.

No. 19 The Hague Convention (XII) of 1907 relative to the Creation of an International Prize Court.

No. 20 The Hague Convention (XIII) of 1907 concerning the Rights and Duties of Neutral Powers in Naval War.

The above publications are issued gratuitously by the Endowment and may be had on application to the Secretary, 2 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C.

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